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(अरुण कुमार चटर्जी)  
(ARUNKUMAR CHATTERJEE)  
संयुक्त सचिव (सं.सं. त्त.)  
Joint Secretary (C.N.V.)  
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi

100 Ref.

भारत का राजदूतवास  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
TI  
BONN

FUNERAL OF MRS. EMILIE  
SCHENKL BOSE wife of  
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

OTHER REFERENCE.

No. Bon/Pol/121/10/95 visit of Mrs  
Anita Bose to  
India.

keep



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No.HAM/ISI/321/1/87

18th August, 98

Dear Shri Puri,

On 17th August, 1998, the G-50, an umbrella organisation which encompasses Hamburg-based Indian associations as well as the local Deutsche Indische Gesellschaft (DIG), handed over to me a letter to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, calling for "an all out effort to unravel the mystery of the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose". It adds, inter-alia, that in the light of new evidence, following the release of crucial official documents by the Governments of UK and Russia, "conditions have never been so opportune for getting at the truth". The letter also adds that "the weight of existing evidence which seriously challenge the air-crash story is compelling" and draws attention to what is termed are some 'facts, in particular'.

It is requested that the matter may kindly be examined and necessary action, as deemed appropriate, be taken.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

( A. Ramesh )

Shri H.S. Puri,  
Joint Secretary(EW)  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
South Block,  
New Delhi.

Encl: As above.

✓ Copy alongwith enclosures to Shri B.A. Roy, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of India, Bonn.

Regards,

( A. Ramesh )

# Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee - G50

c/o Haus Indoville, Mundsburger Damm 38, 22087 Hamburg, Germany

Telephone: +49-40-227 181 - 0

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**Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee**  
**Prime Minister of India**  
**New Delhi, India**

**Through:**  
**The Consul General of India,**  
**Raboisen 6, 20095 Hamburg**

**Hamburg, 15 August 1998**

*Dear Prime Minister,*

We the members of G50 would like to commend you for responding to the renewed demand for a serious and scientific enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

In this birth centenary year of Netaji and fifty years after India's independence, your Government, we believe has the moral responsibility to bring out the truth regarding Netaji's disappearance since 1945. That more than fifty years have elapsed since Bose's disappearance is no reason for not pursuing the truth. In fact it is only now that some of the crucial official documents have been released by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Russia. With the move to a more open society world-wide, and in the light of new evidence that have been found, conditions have never been so opportune for getting at the truth.

The weight of existing evidence which seriously challenge the air-crash story is compelling. We would like to mention the following facts in particular:

- Dr Radha Benode Pal, the eminent jurist who represented India in the War Crimes Tribunal in Tokyo, was shown the Allied Intelligence Report of the alleged plane crash by the American judge at the Tribunal. According to this Report there was no plane crash at Taihoku within a time span of a week before or after 18 August 1945. (Letter of Amiya Nath Bose to Prime Minister Narasimha Rao dated 9 June 1992).

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G50 is a coordinating body set up as an initiative of the Indian Community in Hamburg with local Indian organisations as well as Indo-German Associations for celebrating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of India's Independence. Following associations are working within G50: Deutsch-Indische Gesellschaft e.V.; Naya Bharat; Kerala Samjam; Indian Festival Committee e.V.; & -bkk-Indisches Kulturzentrum in Deutschland e.V.



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- Deposition made under oath to the Khosla Commission by Shyam Lal Jain, personal stenographer of Jawaharlal Nehru, regarding a letter from Nehru to Prime Minister Attlee of Britain in December 1946 referring to Subhas Bose's entry into Russian territory after August 1945 (Khosla Commission Records).
- A letter written by Khurshed Naoroji on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi to Louis Fisher on 22 July 1946 mentioning that Gandhiji had information to the effect that Subhas Bose was alive and in Russia in July 1946. (Princeton University Archives, USA).
- In early 1950 Reimund Schnabel, a well known journalist from erstwhile East Germany told Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose that he had information regarding Bose's presence in the Soviet Union. (communicated to Surya Kumar Bose by Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose in January 1973).
- Grave doubts expressed by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister of Japan after the War (who held the same office under Prime Minister Tojo as well) during the Shah Nawaz Commission's visit to Japan in 1955. (communications made to Amiya Nath Bose by Shigemitsu in 1955).
- Refusal of the Solicitor-General's office to place Government of India records on the subject before the High Court of Calcutta (News report in The Statesman, 30 September 1993).
- Recent revelations regarding the existence of KGB files on Netaji after 1945.

It is incumbent on all of us who cherish the legacy of Netaji to make an all out effort to unravel the mystery of his disappearance.

We are therefore urging you to place before the people of India all relevant documents in the custody of the Government of India related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We also urge you to request the Governments of Russia, Britain and Japan to disclose their files which can throw any light on this subject.

yours faithfully,

Dipankar Sinha-Roy

Dipankar Sinha-Roy  
General Secretary,  
-bkk-Indisches Kulturzentrum in  
Detuschland e.V.

P. Attipetty

Paul Attipetty  
President, Kerala Samajam, Hamburg  
& Vice President World Malayali  
Association, German Province

Sibabrata Roy

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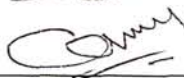
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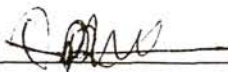
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# Violent End for Datta Samant

## Union Leader Killed in a Daring Ambush

**D**atta Samant, former member of Parliament and one of India's influential trade union leaders during the 1980s, was killed in Mumbai on Jan. 16. The controversial union leader was shot dead by four assailants who ambushed the van in which he

was traveling. The Mumbai police said the assailants pumped eight bullets into Samant's abdomen, chest and head. Samant's driver was also shot and is reportedly in a critical condition in a city hospital.

Till the weekend, the Mumbai police was reportedly working on several theories about possible motives for the murder, including intraunion rivalry. Media reports said that the assailants could be contract killers from Mumbai's underworld.

According to Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister Gopinath Munde, four persons were detained by the police in connection with the killing. There was, however, no official confirmation that those detained were the actual killers of Samant. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda, who visited Samant's residence and offered condolences, said he was prepared to entrust the investigation of the killing to a Federal agency if the Shiv Sena-led state government requested it.

Page 6



The bullet-riddled body of militant trade union leader Datta Samant lying in a hospital after he was shot dead near his house in Mumbai on Jan. 16. Samant was one of India's most influential labor leaders in the early 1980s. (Photo: PTI)

### Highlights

*German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel to visit India with business delegation*

Page 13

*Astronomer Narayan's team reported first direct evidence of black holes*

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*Print and electronic media in Lanka launch united campaign against suppression*

Page 12

*35 semifinalists of South Asian origin in 56th Westinghouse Science Talent Search*

Page 38

*Political expediency stalled bill to reserve seats for women, says activist Jain*

Page 26

*Speech by student, 18, stirs New Hampshire to proclaim Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day*

Page 15

*Nafisa Joseph, 18, of Bangalore named Miss India-Universe at beauty pageant*

Page 40

### TOP OF THE WEEK

## Netaji Bose: A Retrospective

### Viewing Patriot's Contribution On the Centenary of His Birth

**I**ndia is celebrating the hundredth birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The government has scheduled a year-long program all over the country this year. Even communists, who in the 1940s used to call Netaji a Quisling, are taking part in the celebrations, Jyotirmoy Datta writes.

Bose's differences with Mahatma Gandhi culminated in the former resigning from the Congress Party in 1939. But what is perhaps less known is that a frustrated Bose wanted a fresh leadership for the freedom movement, Tarun Basu reports.

Bose felt so strongly about the futility of Gandhi's non-violence resistance against the British that he went to the extent of advocating "a new leadership," one that would not hesitate to take up arms and be prepared to take the help of outside powers.

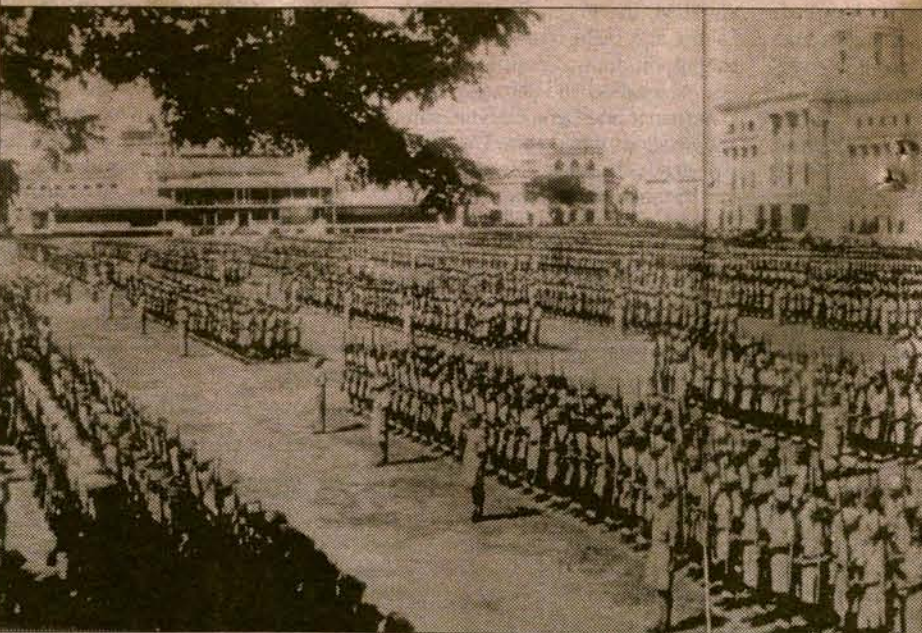
The exploits of the Indian National Army (INA), headed by politician-turned revolutionary Subhas Chandra Bose, still electrify millions of Indians, Neelesh Misra writes.

Rupa Chatterjee quotes a former sub-officer in the Rani Jhansi regiment of INA as saying that Bose's dedication to the cause of independence inspired INA cadres even when the odds appeared insurmountable. In an interview with Taani Pande, Bose's nephew Sisir Kumar Bose recounts the thrill of helping his famous uncle escape from Calcutta from under the nose of the Raj.



Subhas Chandra Bose, right, with Werner Muesenberg, captain of the German U-boat in which he traveled from Germany to a point in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar in 1943. Bose was transferred to a Japanese submarine to continue the rest of his journey to Japan. (Photo: Courtesy Netaji Research Bureau)

Pages 17 - 20



The inaugural parade of the Indian National Army (INA) in Singapore on July 6, 1943. The parade was reviewed by Netaji and then Prime Minister of Japan Gen. Hideki Tojo. The INA later took part in the campaign against the British on the Kohima front in early 1944, scoring some resounding victories. The INA, however, had to retreat when the Japanese, faced with defeat at home, rolled back their troops. (Photo: Courtesy Netaji Research Bureau)

### India - S. Africa 3d Cricket Test In Johannesburg Ends in a Draw

**T**he Indian cricket team's hopes of winning at least one test during its tour of South Africa were dashed when the home team forced the third test at Johannesburg into a draw Jan. 20. South Africa had already won the three-test series by taking the first two tests. In the third match India was comfortably placed with a huge lead. But some dogged



Rahul Dravid, who in partnership with Saurav Ganguly, placed India in a comfortable position. (File photo)

Darryl Cullinan and Lance Klusener saw the home side at 228 for 8 when play was called off because of poor light. Earlier India's Rahul Dravid and Saurav Ganguly featured in two major partnerships. Page 52

### Over 100 Nuns Prepare to Elect Mother's Successor

**T**he electoral college of the Missionaries of Charity went into a retreat last week, ahead of an election on Feb. 2 to choose a successor to Mother Teresa. The Mother, as she is addressed, announced her "irrevocable" decision to step down from the helm of the order she founded 47 years ago. The electoral college consists of over 100 nuns in the mission's many branches. Page 8

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## OPINION

# Riaz Khokhar : Reward for Hostility Toward India?

By J.N. DIXIT

Riaz Khokhar goes to Washington after spending more than four years in New Delhi, a longish assignment compared to the normal three years that Indian and Pakistani High Commissioners spend in each other's countries.

Two major characteristics of Khokhar's tenure in New Delhi were: firstly Indo-Pakistan relations remained frozen in hostility with heightened tensions between the two countries. Secondly, Khokhar contributed much to stoking this hostility and heightening these tensions, quite contrary to what the role of a chief diplomat or representative in a country is expected to be when his country's relations are in crisis with the country to which he is accredited. His nomination as Pakistan's next Ambassador to Washington to replace the high profile friend of Benazir Bhutto, Dr. Maliha Lodhi, indicates that his consistently provocative posture during his assignment in India was not individualistic or autonomous, but that he reflected his Government's general orientation towards India. The posting to Washington can justifiably be seen as a reward for performing a task according to the brief given to him.

He goes to the U.S. at a crucial stage in U.S.-Pakistan and Indo-U.S. relations. Pakistan would be subjected to the transitions based on political developments there in the coming two to three months, including the tenuously scheduled general elections in that country. There are undercurrents of contradictions between the two countries about Pakistan's economic performance and nuclear postures. The continuing violence in Afghanistan generates dilemmas in U.S.-Pakistan relations. Emerging views in U.S. Think Tanks like the "Council on Foreign Relations" that the U.S. should dilute its intensities with Pakistan and focus more attention on India has evoked irate reactions from Pakistan. The nature of Indo-Pak relations remain a concern of the U.S. It impinges on Indo-U.S. relations as is evidenced in Robin Raphel's periodical half-baked profundities regarding how India should restructure its foreign policies on sub-continental affairs. While Indo-U.S. economic relations continue to grow despite hiccups, there are distances between the two countries on non-proliferation and security issues.

Khokhar would go to Washington, probably a few weeks after Clinton settles down to his second term as President. It is in this context that he would be arriving in Washington. It would be pertinent to examine the impact that Khokhar would make on Indo-U.S. relations and U.S.-Pak relations. Such an examination does not imply that Riaz Khokhar as an individual will transcend the orientations and objectives of his country's foreign policy. The examination is pertinent because Riaz Khokhar on all counts is one of

the most competent Pakistani diplomats in office today. He is proceeding to the U.S., relations with which are of high importance to India. Therefore his assignment merits such an examination.

Normally, I would be reticent in writing about a colleague whom I hold

liked Counsellors of the Pakistani High Commission in Delhi, in the late 70s and early-80s when I functioned as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. At that time he came through as a person of detachment and goodwill about India. Whenever I interacted with him on matters related to

issues in a larger perspective. I again interacted with him during my assignment as India's Ambassador and High Commissioner in Pakistan between 1989 and 1991. He had returned from his Ambassadorial assignment in Bangladesh and was selected by Benazir Bhutto to be Additional Secretary in her office. He emerged as one of the most powerful civil servants in the Pakistani establishment during this period. He was courteous and friendly with me, but there was a difference. Riaz Khokhar's professionalism was now laced with a kind of political savvy, a political sensibility more attuned to the requirements of the "power politics" than larger rational or idealistic considerations. There was an erosion of the earlier detachment and rationalism in his persona which one had noticed in Delhi.

My encounter with Riaz in his third incarnation was when he came to Delhi in October, 1992 when I was the Foreign Secretary. I regret to say that Riaz's third incarnation as Pakistan's High Commissioner has been a disappointment. He arrived in India at a point of time when Indo-Pakistan relations were on a tense downward curve. Instead of doing whatever he could to prevent this downward slide, he accentuated the slipperiness of the downward slope by his statements, his political opinions and his public postures.

During my tenure as Foreign Secretary of India I had to constantly cope with Khokhar's calculated provocations and hostility. He made public speeches

openly criticizing India. He issued press statements denigrating Indian policies and attacking the Indian leadership personally. At a seminar, where he was, as a special gesture, made the Guest of Honor for releasing a book by a former member of Parliament, Mani Shankar Iyer, he began a speech by saying that the first point he wanted to convey to the audience was that they should clearly understand that Pakistan had neither a great feeling for the Indian democratic experiment nor looked to India as a model.

Leaving aside the fact that nobody had asked him to persuade Pakistan to look to India as a model, this speech in the presence of a very distinguished audience finally proved to me that Khokhar's undoubted professional competence as a diplomat was now governed by the narrower paradigms of Pakistan's shortsighted policies toward India.

All of us who know him, acknowledge that he is a personable and knowledgeable professional. In personal interactions he is friendly, charming and sociable. In political exchanges he comes out as well informed with analytical abilities.

Despite the many critical and at times abrasive discussions I had to have with Khokhar during my tenure in office, I found him correct and courteous. When he tried to get on a high horse once in a while with me he had to contend with my unpredictable inclination to be anarchically aggressive in my

Continued on page 3

## THINKTANK

By Sunil Adam



in respect. I, however, write about him to enable the public, especially Indians in the U.S., to understand the attitude of Riaz Khokhar, and to some extent to tell them what to expect during his impending tour of duty in Washington.

I have known High Commissioner Khokhar in three incarnations. He was one of the most competent and well-

press relations and culture, I invariably found him cooperative and endowed with a capacity to rise above the endemic antagonisms affecting Indo-Pakistan relations. He had extensive contacts in the Ministry of External Affairs and with Indian media. He left an impression of professional competence enhanced by a willingness to look at situations and

## The Other Side of India-Pakistan Hostility

By ASHOK K. MEHTA

December in Communist-ruled Calcutta is the romantic high point in the social calendar: Polo, horse-racing, vintage car rally, Victory Day celebrations, Christmas and New Year.

Last year, this festive season was enriched by an intense event - the third joint convention of Pakistan-India People's Forum for Peace and Democracy (PIPPFD) from December 28 to 31. Two earlier conventions were held in Delhi and Lahore the preceding years.

More than 300 Pakistanis and Indians met at Calcutta to wage a war for peace. There were 165 Pakistanis, many firebrands in the movement for peace and democracy. Of these, roughly 70 were hardcore, the rest were sympathizers, cheerleaders and plain tourists. After all, never before had so many been given 'unreporting' visas: eight cities for 30 days, when the previous maximum was seven days for one city.

Among the hardcore were former journalist, J.A. Rahman, the chairperson of the Pakistan chapter of PIPFD and director of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP); the evergreen Dr. Mubashir Hassan, former minister and leading light of the movement; M.B. Naqvi, leading a team of 14 journalists; and six retired army officers

including Brigadier Abid Hamid Rao (HRCP). Incidentally, when Rao was the commanding officer of 13 Lancers before Independence, Gen Jehangir Karamat, the present army chief of Pakistan, was his second in command.

There were three former army officers on the Indian side, two generals and one colonel.

The high-talent Indian delegation was led by former cabinet secretary,

Similarly there are well-meaning declarations on the other three issues. These issues were reinforced and unanimously endorsed in succeeding conventions at Lahore and Calcutta. But that is as far as PIPFD has actually travelled - in the hearts and minds of some people on both sides of the border who wish the governments would also grasp the agenda of peace as they have.

PIPPFD's strategy is intended to

*Since Pakistanis consider India the Big Brother, they expect it to be magnanimous, even unilateral in making concessions.*

Nirmal Mukherjee. Calcutta was at its courteous best.

Since its inception at Delhi in February 1994, the Forum has passed the Lahore and Delhi resolutions concentrating on four contentious issues: Demilitarization and denuclearization; Governance and Democracy; Kashmir, and Religious Intolerance. The consensus agenda charted by it is far reaching. For instance, on the first issue, it says neither side should resort to war, instead should withdraw from the nuclear brink, reduce force levels by a quarter over three years and curtail military spending.

operate at two levels - mobilize public opinion and influence government. The strategy ignores the ground reality that the 'wishes of the people' do not necessarily conform with the wishes of the ruling establishment.

Now, the feelings at the Calcutta convention. The Forum has given itself a tall order as nothing concrete has been achieved over the last two years on the previous resolutions. This negative note did not deter the spirit of reconciliation prevalent on both sides during the exchange of views.

The message from Pakistani speakers was clear. Partition and creation of

Pakistan was required and was a good thing. This put paid to the outdated view of some Indian academics on reunification. Since Pakistanis consider India the Big Brother, they expect it to be magnanimous, even unilateral in making concessions. One speaker called India a problematic neighbor because of its size. He did not elaborate on this complaint.

He did not need to. One noted columnist blamed the failure of democracy in Pakistan as the root cause of its problems. He said that in six years of restored democracy, there were four elections, nine prime ministers and debt servicing and defense expenditure exceeded net revenues by 130 percent. Not surprisingly, not one Pakistani uttered a word against the army.

Privately they did. At the Great Eastern Hotel where the delegates were lodged, thanks to its Maxims bar, vodka mixed freely with sentimentality and ground reality. When an Indian human rights activists charged the Indian army with human rights abuses, his Pakistani interlocutor chuckled: "Thank Allah for minor mercies. In Pakistan, the army is accused of usurping power." At Delhi's Press Club a Pakistani journalist asked the same question to an Indian general on the Forum.

Continued on page 3

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## TOP OF THE WEEK

### A Centennial Tribute: Netaji Revisited

# The Making of Netaji—Early Years at Home and Abroad

By JYOTIRMOY DATTA

NEW YORK —

It is not always that morning shows the day or childhood the man, but in the case of Subhas Chandra Bose, signs of his intense love for his country and desire to free India, if necessary by recourse to arms, were manifest even in his earliest writings and deeds.

At the age of 15, Bose took the matriculation examination under the umbrella of Calcutta University, which covered almost the whole of eastern India at the time, including Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Of all the students taking the exam, "Subhas finished second, a remarkable result for a young man caught up in spiritual distractions," Bose's biographer, Leonard A. Gordon, who is a professor of history at Brooklyn College, told *India Abroad* in an interview at his office at the Southern Asia Institute at Columbia University recently.

The "spiritual distractions" Gordon mentioned were the young Bose's yearning to be of service to the motherland and his desire to seek spiritual enlightenment.

Many of his earliest letters echo the vision and teachings of Swami Vivekananda, Gordon said last month, a day before he left for India to take part in the Netaji Centennial. Vivekananda, Gordon recalled, had decried the fallen state of India, praised its essential religiosity, and propounded the need for selfless service to the motherland.

Bose wrote to his mother in 1913, "What was India and what is she now? ... Where are those saints, those sages, those philosophers—our forefathers who had explored the farthest limits of the realm of knowledge? ... But there is hope yet. ... The angel of hope has appeared in our midst to put fire in our souls and shake off our dull sloth. It is the saintly Vivekananda. There stands he, with his angelic appearance, his large and piercing eyes and his sacred dress to preach to the whole world, the sacred truths lying embedded in Hinduism." (The translations of Bose's letters are from Gordon's book, "Brothers Against The Raj," Columbia University Press.)

In 1912, Bose was admitted to Calcutta's premiere school, Presidency College, where his studies did not prevent him from undertaking a spiritual quest in his second year. Bose and a friend, Hemanta Sarkar, disappeared for several months into the religious heartland of northern India in search of a guru. Like the slip he was to give to the British in 1941, this journey too was carefully charted in advance. Sarkar went off first, to scout for promising contacts. Bose later described the trip in his autobiography, "Indian Pilgrim."

"The desire to find a guru grew stronger and stronger within me, and, in the summer vacation of 1914, I quietly left on a pilgrimage. Of course, I did not inform anybody at home... We visited some of the well-known places of pilgrimage in

Upper India—Lachman Jhola, Hrishikesh, Hardwar, Muttra, Brindaban, Benares, Gaya ... At all these places we looked up as many Sadhus as we could and visited 'Ashramas,' as well as education-

od was his undergoing military training under the British. In the last days of World War I, the British started a university unit of the Indian Defence Force. Subhas eagerly joined and described, in an



A unit of Calcutta University Volunteer Corps with their instructors. Young Bose is second from right in the back row. (Photo: Courtesy Netaji Research Bureau)

al institutions as Gurukul and Rishikul... "This tour which lasted nearly two months brought us in touch not with a number of holy men, but also with some of the patent shortcomings of Hindu society, and I returned home a wiser man, having lost much of my admiration for ascetics and anchorites."

After this experience, Subhas was more inclined to secular and political actions, including the beating up a professor who had described Indians as "barbarians" who were to be "civilized" by the English.

E.F. Oaten, professor of history at Presidency College, had first aired his racial slurs at an address to students at the Eden Hindu Hostel in late 1915, but despite strong protests by the Indian students, he insisted on repeating them. The students called a strike, Jan. 10-13, 1916, to no avail. On Feb. 15, the students took the law into their own hands and beat up Oaten on the wide, imposing main stairs of the college.

Although a number of others were involved, only two students, Bose and one Ananga Dam, were identified and rusticated by Calcutta University, barring them from further education.

It was only after many appeals and the use of the friendship of the Boses with Vice Chancellor Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee that the penalty was revoked. Bose resumed his studies at Scottish Churches College in Calcutta in July 1917, graduating in philosophy and being again placed second in first class among all the students in that subject in eastern India.

One of the experiences of Bose during this peri-

article for the college magazine, how a rabble of students was transformed into a well-trained and smartly turned-out company by the British officers.

He especially admired a gruff Scotsman, one Captain Gray. They spent four months at a summer camp that Bose enjoyed immensely. He had defied his professors at Presidency College, but he soon fell in line with Gray.

He wrote in "Indian Pilgrim": "When he (Gray) joined the Company, the staff officers in Fort William were of the opinion that we would be utter failures as soldiers. Captain showed them they were wrong.... What ordinary soldiers would take months to learn we would master in so many weeks. After three weeks' musketry training there was a shooting competition between our men and our instructors, and the latter were beaten hollow..."

"The military secretary to the Governor complimented us on our parade, the day we furnished the guard-of-honour to His Excellency at the Calcutta University Convocation... This training gave me something I needed or which I lacked. The feeling of strength and self-confidence grew still further. As soldiers we had certain rights that as Indians we did not possess ... The first day we marched into Fort William... we experienced a queer feeling of satisfaction, as if we were taking possession of something to which we had an inherent right but of which we had been unjustly deprived."

On graduation, his father, a successful lawyer, Janaki Nath Bose, offered him a gift of Rs. 10,000 to go to England and sit for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination. It put Bose on the horns

of a dilemma. He wanted to go to England to obtain a university degree so that he could be a teacher, in which role he thought he could best serve his country. But joining the ranks of the ICS would mean going over to the side of the rulers.

To his friend Sarkar he wrote: "If I now refuse to study for the Civil Service, the offer to send me to England will be put in cold storage for the time being (and for all time) ... Under the circumstances should I miss the opportunity? On the other hand, a great danger will arise if I manage to pass the Civil Service examination. That will mean giving up my goal in life."

He arrived in London on Oct. 20, 1919, perhaps with a surprising plan already formed in his mind. Biographer Gordon writes that in his ICS application, "there appeared to be a lack of seriousness in his listing (in order) of the provinces in which he might like to serve."

He arrived late, with only nine months to prepare for the competition that would open the portals for admission to the elite service of the Raj. During the written tests, he failed to follow the instructions in the Sanskrit section—in which subject it was customary to notch up high marks—and he lost easy points. Bose was convinced he had no chance.

As Gordon put it in "Brothers Against The Raj," "But he had already proved himself an excellent test-taker, ... and again he distinguished himself. Of all the candidates he finished fourth and tied with another Indian for the highest marks in English composition. When he learned how well he had done, Subhas was flabbergasted, but proud. Although he may not have wanted to join the ICS, he certainly made every effort to perform well on the examination.... He wanted to show the British that he was their equal, and what better place to demonstrate this than in the ICS competition."

In a letter to brother Sarat Chandra Bose in late September 1920, Subhas put forth his dilemma: "I have sent my father a copy of the mark-sheet... I have been getting heaps of congratulations on my standing fourth in the competitive exam. But I cannot say that I am delighted at the prospect of entering the ranks of the ICS."

On April 22, 1921, he wrote to E.S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, that "I desire to have my name removed from the list of probationers in the Indian Civil Service."

Officials in the India Office tried to dissuade him from so unheard of course, for no Indian had previously resigned from the elite ICS. As far as service to the Raj was concerned, he was finished. On his return to India, he would be embarked on a course that would make him the Raj's most implacable enemy, leading him to undertake perilous journeys across mountains and under seas, conducting an armed struggle against the empire, precipitating its downfall, and his own life ending in a ball of fire in an air crash.

## Nephew Recounts Bose's 1941 Escape From Guards

By TAANI PANDE

NEW DELHI—

In the stillness of the chilly moonlit night of Jan. 16, 1941, from right under the eyes of the British guards who were posted on a round-the-clock surveillance of his ancestral home, Subhas Chandra Bose made his "great escape."

Disguised as a Muslim insurance agent named Mohammad Ziauddin, "Netaji" was driven by car by his 17-year-old nephew 300 kilometers from Calcutta to Dhanbad in southern Bihar and then to the Gomoh railway station, 10 kilometers (6 miles) from Dhanbad. It was here that he boarded the Frontier Mail train that took him to what was then called the North West Frontier Province, now a province of Pakistan. From here, he traveled to Kabul and then on to Moscow.

Recounting the thrill of helping his famous uncle escape from under the noses of the British government, Sisir Kumar Bose told *India Abroad* in a telephone interview, "This one episode in my life was worth living for, even though I had to serve a prison sentence for my involvement in the escape." (Bose Jr. was arrested in 1942 and again in 1944.) He has published a report of the feat in a 62-page novelette titled, "The Great Escape."

"As a child, in my own mind," he writes, "I even analyzed and doubted the correctness of some of my uncle's political opinions and acts. And when uncle enlisted my help, my first guess was



Netaji's nephew Sisir Bose standing in front of the car in which he drove his uncle from the Bose home in Elgin Road to Gomoh in southern Bihar in January 1941. Photo right, the family home now houses Netaji Research Bureau. The historic car, a showpiece, rests in a garage with glass walls at the Bureau's entrance. (Photos: Ashoke Chakrabarty)

that he was planning a clandestine meeting with somebody. Later, I realized that something most extraordinary and challenging was going to happen to my so-far colorless life. "Dressed in a closed collar, long brown coat, broad pajamas, a black fez cap and an old pair of laced boots, Netaji told me that he was plunging into an uncertain future, and as many as 20 years might pass before he was finally able to return home. He also warned me to be prepared for harsh treatment from the police and for serving time in prison."

Recalling that "fateful day," the younger Bose says, "uncle and I



crept along the dark corridors of the house, using a hoarse coughing as a signal to indicate that the coast was clear. When we got into the car, Netaji did not close the door for fear of arousing suspicions. It was only when we were a few kilometers away from the house that he finally shut the door that he had been clinging onto till now.

"As we drove out we saw the police surveillance officials comfortably settled under their blankets on a makeshift wooden bed. While we drove out, they were clearly not awake."

Driving through the night from Calcutta to Dhanbad, where Netaji and he put up at his brother's house, and then continuing to Gomoh, in Bihar, the following night was a thrilling experience for Bose Jr., who terms it "the greatest adventure in our contemporary national history."

"I am off; you go back"—these were Netaji's parting words and there was no news of him till a secret message reached the family in Calcutta on March 31, 1941, Bose Jr. recalls. A messenger from the Frontier Provinces brought three letters from Netaji. While one was addressed to Bose Jr.'s father, the other two were titled, "Message to My Countrymen—From Somewhere in Europe" and "Forward Bloc—Its Justification."

Netaji sent another message in code from Berlin through Tokyo in the summer of 1941, "which was delivered to us in Calcutta by the Japanese Consul General Katsuo Okazaki." The last message received from Netaji was toward the end of 1943, when he appealed to his friends and supporters to help a colleague, the young Bose said.



## TOP OF THE WEEK

### A Centennial Tribute: Netaji Revisited

# Netaji and Gandhi, 2 Titans of the Independence Struggle

By JYOTIRMOY DATTA

NEW YORK —

Subhas Chandra Bose joined the Congress Party as a lieutenant of the Bengal Congress supremo C.R. Das, on his return from England in 1921 after quitting the Indian Civil Service.

His departure from the party in 1939 was equally flamboyant: elected president of the Congress for a second term, trouncing Mahatma Gandhi's candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya by 1,580 votes to 1,375, - an outcome unique in the annals of the party since Gandhi's assumption of its leadership, - Bose resigned over differences with Gandhi on the choice of his working committee.

"The victory of the much better-known and more charismatic candidate Subhas Bose over local figure Sitaramayya came as a surprise to Mahatma Gandhi and his closest colleagues," historian Leonard A. Gordon told *India Abroad*.

Gandhi issued a statement two days later saying, "From the very beginning I was against his (Bose's) re-election...I do not subscribe to his policy or the arguments of his manifestos...Nevertheless, I am glad of his victory. And since I was instrumental in inducing Dr. Pattabhi not to withdraw...The defeat is more mine than his...It is plain to me that the delegates do not approve of the principles and policy for which I stand. I rejoice in the defeat..."

"Subhas Babu, instead of being President on the sufferance of those whom he calls rightists, is now President in a contested election...After all Subhas Babu is not an enemy of the country. He has suffered for it. In his opinion his is the bold-est policy and programme."

Gordon said that immediately after the election and throughout the next few months, Bose was conciliatory toward Gandhi and the Gandhians. Bose did not express the bitterness he felt about Gandhi's words ("not an enemy of the country").

The Calcutta daily *The Statesman* quoted Bose as saying, "I do not know what opinion Mahatmaji has of me. But whatever his view may be, it will always be my aim and object to try and win his confidence for the simple reason that it will be a tragic thing for me to succeed in winning the confidence of other people but fail to win the confidence of India's greatest man."

But however he might try to woo India's greatest man, he was lost to Gandhi, as is borne out by the Mahatma's famous 1940 statement, "The love of my conception, if it is as soft as a rose petal, can also be harder than flint...I had the thought I had gained Subhas Babu for all time as a son...I had the pain of wholly associating myself with the ban pronounced on him."

In a letter to Bose on Dec. 29, 1940, the last by him to Bose, Gandhi wrote, "We must sail in different boats."

The fact was that the two titans of India's freedom struggle had sailed and would always sail in different boats till their violent deaths, one by assassination at the hands of a fellow countryman and the other in a fiery plane crash in a far-off land, representing as they did two poles of style and thought.

Bose loved martial parades, pageants, equestrian displays, flamboyant uniforms, while Gandhi was described by Secretary of State for India Sir Edwin Montagu while on his 1917-18 mission for the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, "He dresses like a coolie, forswears all personal advancement, lives practically on the air, and is a pure visionary."

The difference in dress symbolized a profounder hiatus: Bose was so fixed on the goal of India's independence that to him nought else mattered, to gain which end he was willing even to dine with the devil, as proved by his throwing in his lot with Hitler and Tojo in the Second World War, while to Gandhi the means was of all-consuming importance, which made him call off satyagrahas whenever there was the slightest fall from his ideal.

The two were bound to differ. The first thing Bose did on getting off the boat in Bombay on his return from England in 1921 was to seek a meeting with Gandhi. In "The Indian Struggle," he described that first meeting: "I began to heap question upon question...The reply to the first question satisfied me...His reply to the second

question was disappointing and his reply to the third was no better...My reason told me clearly...that there was a deplorable lack of clarity in the plan which the Mahatma had formulated and that he himself had no clear idea of the successive stages of the campaign which would bring India to her cherished goal of freedom."

Bose joined the Congress for it was the mainstream of Indian politics, but he never accepted Gandhi's belief in the centrality of non-violence in gaining freedom. The interview concluded with Gandhi sending Bose off to Bengal Congress chief C.R. Das.

Bose had met Das when he was a rusticated student in 1916 and had corresponded with him from

Gordon has quoted in his book a description of Bose at work at the swadeshi school by one Upen Banerjee: "Subhas's dutifulness, his devotion to work was unique, unusual...He did everything with equal zeal, from arranging the benches, chairs, tables in the classrooms to teaching the boys. With meticulous care he used to do the book-keeping for the college, taking care of every single farthing earned or spent by the college. This work of accountancy often kept him busy late in the night and Subhas never cared - the job must be done thoroughly and well."

"Gradually when the students began to lose their enthusiasm and the attendance became thinner and thinner, Subhas remained steadfast

es. I went upstairs and found the classroom empty, Subhas sitting on a chair, engaged in writing. Well, the students might be absent, but he must be present in the classroom - that was his duty and he must do it."

The empty benches indicated the problems of implementing Gandhi's and Das's call.

"There was about a 25 percent in attendance at government-regulated schools for a few months in 1921, but soon most returned to the old institutions," said Gordon. "Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Vice Chancellor Sir Asutosh opposed the boycott called by Gandhi at the Nagpur Congress of 1921. But many believed it would lead to swaraj in a year and many young men joined the National Volunteers and as their Captain, Bose led them to picket shops selling Lancashire cloth, schools and colleges, law courts."

"On Nov. 17, the Prince of Wales arrived in Bombay and the non-cooperators called for a shutdown of official business, commerce and transport in Calcutta, a hartal, and by all accounts it was almost completely successful, in part due to key organizer Subhas," said Gordon.

Though the noncooperation movement was called off, Bose's talents were recognized, and he rose in the Congress ranks. Das made him the chief executive officer of the Calcutta Corporation, in which capacity he was described as indefatigable, succeeding in, among other things, increasing the number of municipal schools manifold, for a census had revealed only 53 percent literacy for males and 27 percent among women in Calcutta.

Among other achievements was perhaps the first application of "affirmative action" in Bengal. Of 33 appointments Bose made in one fortnight as CEO, 25 went to Muslims in a deliberate attempt to redress the communal imbalance in jobs.

There was clamorous opposition to this from sections of the Hindus. But in this instance we find Gandhi siding with Bose. He wrote in "Young India," July 31, 1924: "I note that the chief executive officer of Calcutta Corporation has come in for a good deal of hostile criticism because of his having given 25 out of 33 appointments to Muslims...I have read the statement made by the chief executive officer...It is a creditable performance."

But the good work at the city was rudely interrupted. "In the early hours of the morning of October 25, 1924, I was roused from my sleep as I was wanted by some police officers," Bose recalled in "The Indian Struggle." Without any charges being made known to him, he was indefinitely imprisoned, first in Calcutta, then some distance away in Berhampore, then in faraway Mandalay, in Upper Burma.

Unbeknown to Bose, since his return to India he had come to occupy more and more space in the intelligence records of the Bengal police, who suspected him of being the force behind the rash of terrorism in the province. Apart from incarceration, he became increasingly the target of police violence. He hardly spent a quarter of the period he was to be in India as a free man, the rest being spent in prisons, where he was repeatedly beaten up.

Although he was not directly involved in any terrorist activity, his sympathies at that time and in the subsequent years were clear. As was Gandhi's disapproval. Bose kept a nightlong vigil over the body of the revolutionary Jatin Das, who died after a marathon hunger strike in Lahore Jail, after it was brought to Calcutta. Gandhi disapproved of the hunger strike. Subhas toured Punjab lauding Bhagat Singh, Sivaram Rajguru and Sukhdev, who were executed in the Lahore bomb case, while Gandhi maintained that Bhagat Singh might have been brave, but his actions had not benefited the country.

No two in the independence movement could have been more unlike. For the Calcutta Congress session of 1928, Bose presented a guard of honor in correct military style, with the volunteers in service uniform and General Officer Commanding looking every inch a general on his horse. In fact, so completely realistic was the show that a letter addressed to the GOC was delivered to Fort William. Everyone was impressed, save Gandhi. He dismissively called it a Bertram Mills circus.

It is no wonder Bose and Gandhi parted ways. What is surprising is that the political lake of India could accommodate two such leviathans for almost two decades!



Motilal Nehru, center, father of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, taking the salute at a parade by the Congress Volunteer Corps (CVC) at the Calcutta Session of the Congress party in 1928. Nehru was the President of the session. Subhas Chandra Bose, who drilled a motley crowd of 2000 Bengali youths into the disciplined body that was the CVC, is at right in the uniform of the General Officer Commanding the Corps. The dhoti-clad figure on left is Bengal Congress leader J. M. Sengupta. (Photo: Courtesy Netaji Research Bureau)

Great Britain. Bose was assigned by Das to work as the principal of the Bengal National College, as a captain or organizer in the National Volunteer Corps, and as editor of a Bengali weekly. Gandhi had given the call to boycott the education system set up by the British and join national institutions.

in his duties. Once I went out to the National College to find out whether Subhas was there. I saw my friend Kiron Shankar Roy sitting in a room downstairs reading the newspapers. I asked him, 'Where is Subhas?' Laughingly Kiron Babu said, 'Subhas is in the classroom teaching the bench-

## In '42, Bose Wanted Gandhi Replaced

By TARUN BASU

CALCUTTA —

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's differences with Mahatma Gandhi culminated in the former resigning from the Congress Party in 1939. But what is perhaps less known is that a frustrated Bose even advocated a fresh leadership for the freedom movement. He felt so strongly about the futility of Gandhi's nonviolence resistance against the British that he went to the extent of advocating "a new leadership," one that would not hesitate to take up arms and be prepared to take the help of outside powers.

In an article in a German periodical, written in August 1942, Bose said, "Now that the British are engaged in a war with other powers and have been considerably weakened thereby, it has become possible for the Indian people to work up a revolution which will end British rule once for all."

"But it is necessary for the Indian people to take up arms in their struggle and cooperate with those powers that are fighting Britain today. This task Gandhi will not accomplish and hence India now needs a new leadership."

Unable to convert Gandhi to his methods, Bose made what seemed like a last-ditch appeal to the Mahatma over Rangoon Radio on July 6, 1944. In it he said, "These men and women (Indians at home and abroad) feel that the British government will never surrender to persuasion or the moral pressure of nonviolent resistance. There is no Indian, whether at home or abroad, who would not be happy if India's freedom could be won through the method that you have advocated all your life and without shedding human blood. But things being what they are, I am convinced that if we do desire freedom we must be prepared to wade through blood."

Justifying seeking help from Germany and Japan and criticism of his efforts at home, Bose said in his broadcast that "I had not found a single instance in which an enslaved people had won freedom without foreign help of some sort."

He evidently had a lot of faith in the Japanese government and sought to convince Gandhi about Japanese "sincerity" in helping India's freedom struggle. He said Japan, along with Germany and seven other countries, had recognized the provisional government of Azad Hind (Free India) and pleaded that Japanese military assistance should not be shunned in the "liberation of India from the British yoke." "Nobody would be more happy than ourselves if by any chance our countrymen at home should succeed in liberating themselves through their own efforts or if by any chance the British government accepts your 'Quit India' resolution and gives effect to it. We are, however, proceeding on the assumption that neither of the above is possible and that an armed struggle is inevitable," Bose told Gandhi.

Sankari Prasad Basu, former head of the department of Bengali at Calcutta University and a chronicler of Bose's contribution to the national movement, says that Bose's thinking on the means to attain independence was so much at variance with Gandhi's that the latter was instrumental in seeing him out of the Congress.

In fact, when Bose was elected as Congress president for the second term in 1939, defeating Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Gandhi's reaction betrayed his feelings. "Pattabhi's defeat is my defeat," the Mahatma is reported to have said, and this only widened the chasm between Bose and the rest of the Congress Working Committee comprising people like Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, which finally led to his resigning from the presidency in April 1939.



## TOP OF THE WEEK

### A Centennial Tribute: Netaji Revisited

# Series of Celebrations to Mark the Centenary of Bose

By JYOTIRMOY DATTA

NEW YORK —

In this hundredth year of the birth of Subhas Chandra Bose to Prabhavati and Janaki Nath Bose in Cuttack at noon, Saturday, January 23, 1897, India is going ahead with a series of celebrations to pay tribute to the patriot.

The government has scheduled a year-long program of celebrations all over the country. In Calcutta, Netaji Research Bureau and other organization have slated seminars, exhibitions and rallies. Even communists, who in the 1940's used to call Netaji a Quisling and the Second Great War a "People's War" are taking part in the celebrations. West Bengal's CPI(M) Chief Minister has declared him a part of the national pantheon of heroes.

But the British had recognized a long time ago that he was their most dangerous foe. He is so described in intelligence reports. Although they couldn't find any evidence of Bose being involved in any terrorist activity, they wanted him out of the way with a hostility they never displayed towards Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru or Vallabhbhai Patel, all of whom were put behind bars time and again, but not left beaten unconscious in prison, nor exiled for prolonged stretches, as Bose was.

If they could not keep him in prison, the British wanted him out of the country, Leonard A. Gordon, Professor of History at Brooklyn College, told *India Abroad* in a recent interview at his office at the Southern Asian Institute of Columbia University.

Gordon, who is one of the leading western experts on Netaji and is the author of the over-800-page biography of Subhas and Sarat Chandra Bose, "Brothers Against The Raj," quoted from intelligence reports and memos from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India to substantiate his view that the British wanted Bose to be out of India.

The Viceroy wrote to the Secretary of State, April 9, 1927: "With regard to the stipulation that he (Bose) should go to Switzerland (on release from jail) we fully recognize your (London's) special interest and responsibility in the matter ... Our reasons for thinking that Subhas Bose might be permitted to go to Switzerland apart from the fact that on medical grounds there is a good case are first that the Bengal revolutionary movement is essentially localized and though it may be susceptible of some stimulation from outside, real drive lies within the movement itself and in Bengal. Consequently any of these conspirators when outside India is less dangerous than he would be in India. Second that in Bengal Subhas Bose is a national hero, while outside India, even if he associated himself with groups of Indians engaged in anti-British activities, it is believed that his capacity for harm would be much less than in India."

This same argument was repeated in 1932, when Bose was going from bad health to worse in prison in Lucknow. The British did not want an upsurge of popular wrath in India in case Bose died on their hands. Since the government considered him a nationalist revolutionary, rather than an international communist revolutionary, they saw advantages to having him outside of India. Gordon said last month, before leaving for India to take part in the Netaji Centenary.

So great was the Raj's fear of Bose's return to his home turf that they did not allow him to stop even briefly at Calcutta to visit his ailing father. It was arranged that he would sail on the S.S. Gange on Feb. 23, 1933, from Bombay.

"There is proof that he was tracked and surrounded by police spies on board ship, some of them Indians, posing as friends," said Gordon. "The release order came as the ship left harbor."

But if India House in London had thought it was successful neutralizing Bose, it was mistaken. In the three years he spent in exile in Europe he built a network of relationships that was to stand him in good stead when he would make his final push for waging war against the British from outside India in 1941.

The year 1940 had drawn to its close, with Bose said to be gravely ill and in religious retreat at his father's home in Elgin Road, Calcutta, under 24-hour watch by the police. Under house arrest himself, Bose kept urging Gandhi to undertake another big movement.

Gandhi wrote to him from Wardha on Dec. 29: "You are irrepressible whether ill or well. Do get well before going in for fireworks... Till one of us is converted to the other's view, we must sail in different boats, though our destination may seem to appear but only appear to be the same."

Neither Gandhi, nor J.V.B. Jarvin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, Calcutta Police, who was responsible for watching over "the most dangerous man in Bengal," had any idea of what the "irrepressible" Bose was up to and what fireworks he was about to set alight. In the small hours of Jan. 17, 1941 his nephew, Sisir, drove Bose in their family automobile to a point on the Bengal-Bihar border from where, in the disguise of an Upcountry Mus-

lim, Mohd. Ziauddin, he traveled by rail, foot, mule and truck to Kabul in Afghanistan, and from there, via Russia, to Berlin.

When Bose arrived in Berlin in early April 1941, as Orlando Mazzotta carrying Italian passport No. 647932, he was met by officials of the Foreign Office and lodged temporarily in the Hotel Esplanade. Other leaders of the anti-imperialist movement such as the Mufti of Jerusalem and Rashid Ali of Iraq were in Berlin, awaiting Adolf Hitler's decision as to the aid they could get in their respective struggles against the British.

It has been said that Bose was a tool of Hitler, but in reality it was the reverse. Bose wanted the Germans to help India get rid of the British, but Hitler wanted no part in it. Nor is it a fact that Bose was soft on Nazism. As Gordon stated in his book, "Brothers Against The Raj," "Bose despised Nazi racism and brutality, but he was so set on

his one goal that he screened out Fascist brutality more thoroughly than the other Indians in Berlin." But in course of his meetings with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and his one meeting with Hitler at the end of May 1942, Bose did not hide his feelings about German racism. Indeed, it is on record that he protested to Hitler about his slurs against Indians in "Mein Kampf."

According to the minutes prepared by P.O. Schmidt, Hitler's chief interpreter, the Fuehrer sidestepped the issue of the offending passages but agreed to facilitate Bose's passage to Japan. He advised against an air journey, and said he would put a submarine "at his disposal" for a sea journey from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean.

At dawn, Feb. 8, 1943, Bose and his secretary Abid Hasan climbed into German submarine U-180, captained by Cmdr. Werner Musenberg. During the long and dangerous journey, U-180 sank a British

merchant ship, the Corbis, at such close range that everything aboard the sub, including the greasy beef the Indians were served, stank of diesel oil. Hasan found a bag of rice and some lentils with which to vary their diet.

On April 24, they made their connection with the Japanese submarine I-29 in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar. The seas were rough and the transfer took some hours. Bose bade farewell to his German hosts for the past two years and passed on to become a guest of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

His conduct of the Indian National Army (INA) has been described elsewhere in this issue. He was still in Malaya when he learned of the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and then the Japanese surrender offers of Aug. 10 and the final capitulation on Aug. 14.

On Aug. 16, Bose flew to Bangkok. Then, arranging for some of his top staff people to join him, he flew to Saigon on Aug. 17. But the Japanese told him they had no special plane for his party. A twin-engined heavy bomber was about to leave for Manchuria with Gen. Shidei, a Japanese expert on Russia. There was room for only two, Bose and his aide Habibur Rahman, but no seats, so they had to crouch propped by cushions.

Gordon elicited the following details from personal interviews he had with Japanese survivors in Tokyo and elsewhere. The plane halted in Tourane in Vietnam, later to become the American base of Da Nang, for the night and flew to Taipei the next day. The heavily loaded plane needed the full 1,500 meters of the airstrip for the takeoff. Just as it left the ground, barely 30 meters up and near the edge of the field, there was a loud noise. Part of the left engine, including the propeller, had fallen off. With an enormous crash, the plane hit the ground and broke into two parts. Within seconds a fire was raging.

Maj. Kono, one of the Japanese survivors of the crash, who was lying on the ground a short distance from the plane, described Bose as emerging from the plane all aflame, like a "living Fudomyoo," a Buddhist temple guardian who is usually represented with a "fierce visage ... hair aflame, face contorted and weapons in hand." According to all the survivors, during the crash, petrol had spilled over Bose.

The injured, including Bose and Rahman as well as the Japanese officers, were taken to Nanmon Army Hospital. Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi of the hospital later recounted that Chandra Bose was naked except for the blanket wrapped around his body which had "taken

on a grayish color like ash. Even his heart had burns. His face was swollen ... His eyes were also swollen. He could see, but he had difficulty opening them." Yoshimi doubted if Bose would live. They were amazed that one so badly burned was still conscious and able to speak.

An orderly, Kazuo Mitsui, an army private, was in the room, along with several nurses. Yoshimi was assisted by Dr. Tsuruta. A disinfectant, Rivamol, was put over Bose's body, and then a white ointment was applied. He was bandaged over most of his body. Yoshimi gave Bose four injections of Vita-camphor and two of Digitamine for his weakened heart. These were given every 30 minutes. Since his body had lost fluids quickly upon being burned, he was also given a Ringer solution, Yoshimi recalled. A third doctor, Dr. Ishii, gave him a blood transfusion.

Rahman testified that Bose told him shortly before he sank into unconsciousness: "Habib, my end is coming very soon. I have fought all my life for my country's freedom. I am dying for my country's freedom. Go and tell my countrymen to continue to fight for India's freedom India will be free, and before long."

Mitsui, too, recounted that he believed Bose had said something about India's independence before his death, which took place between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. Yoshimi filled out a death certificate and put the cause of death of "Chandra Bose" as "burns of third degree." He told Gordon that this certificate, filled out in Japanese, was filed with the municipal office. This document has not been located, as all the Japanese records for that period of Japanese occupation seem to have been destroyed. The body was cremated on Aug. 20 and the ashes were kept in an urn in the Buddhist shrine attached to the hospital.



Subhas Chandra Bose relaxing in the Austrian Mountain resort of Badgastein in January 1938. Photo left, Netaji with two Indian recruits in Germany in 1942. Photo below, German Fuehrer Adolf Hitler receiving Bose, second from left, in Berlin in late May, 1942. In the minutes of the meeting, Bose is recorded as having protested to Hitler about slurs against Indians in his autobiography *Mein Kampf*. (Photos: Courtesy Netaji Research Bureau)



## 1946 Bose Death Report

By PHILLIPS TALBOT

NEW DELHI, December 19, 1946 —

His friends have finally let death come to "Netaji" Subhas Chandra Bose, one-time Congress Party president who during the war escaped to Axis territory and became fuehrer of the Japanese-sponsored Free India movement.

According to Japanese, Chinese, British, American and some Indian sources, Bose was killed in a Japanese plane crash in Formosa in August, 1945.

But his large and faithful Indian following refused to acknowledge his ashes. Newspapers reported he had been "seen" in many Far Eastern centers. Top men of the All-India Forward Bloc, founded by Bose, declared only last September:

"Subhas Chandra Bose is alive and will reappear at the opportune time for the final revolution in order to free India from the foreign yoke."

The magic of Bose's name still worked and the Forward Bloc prospered. Now, however, its president, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, admits he was wrong.

In an ingenious explanation, Caveeshar told an audience he had learned "on good authority" that Netaji was recently shot dead on the Russo-Chinese border by Allied troops.

"So now I believe that Netaji is dead."

(The author is an American journalist and a former Assistant Secretary of State of Near Eastern Affairs under the Kennedy Administration. This is a news report written while he was covering India for the *Chicago Daily News* from 1946 to 1947.)



**TOP OF THE WEEK**  
A Centennial Tribute: Netaji Revisited

# His Daring Rebel Army's Exploits Electrified the Nation

By NEELESH MISRA

NEW DELHI —

**P**ushed to the backyard of Indian history, the exploits of a daring liberation army headed by politician-turned-revolutionary Subhas Chandra Bose still electrify millions of Indians.

But many veterans who stalked colonial British troops with Bose across remote South-east Asian tracks, keenly watched back home, say that the coming generations will probably grow up ignorant about the radical who was said to have broken ground for the country's eventual freedom in 1947.

"Netaji (leader) Subhas Bose has been described, even by Western historians, as one of the greatest statesmen of the 20th century, but his contribution to India has been forgotten by the very country he died for," S.S. Yadav, who was a captain in Bose's Indian National Army (INA) and now heads the INA Committee, told *India Abroad*.

Yadav was among thousands of volunteers for the INA, also called the Azad Hind Fauj, which was transformed by Bose and his generals from a motley group of British Army rebels and untrained amateurs into an organized force.

After a series of military successes, the mass-funded INA lost to the British at India's north-eastern borders in a fiery campaign that started in Singapore and wound 5,000 miles across Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar (formerly Burma), in which it was helped by locals and regular army rebels.

But the passionate patriotism of its men and women stirred the country, which had seen several nonviolent movements fail.

"The failure of the (1942) Quit India movement did not end the struggle for freedom, which then took the shape of a grim fight waged beyond the eastern border by the INA led by Bose in cooperation with the Japanese army invading India," historian R. C. Majumdar wrote in a volume on Indian history.

"It was not only an interesting incident in the Second World War, but also one of the most important episodes in the long history of the

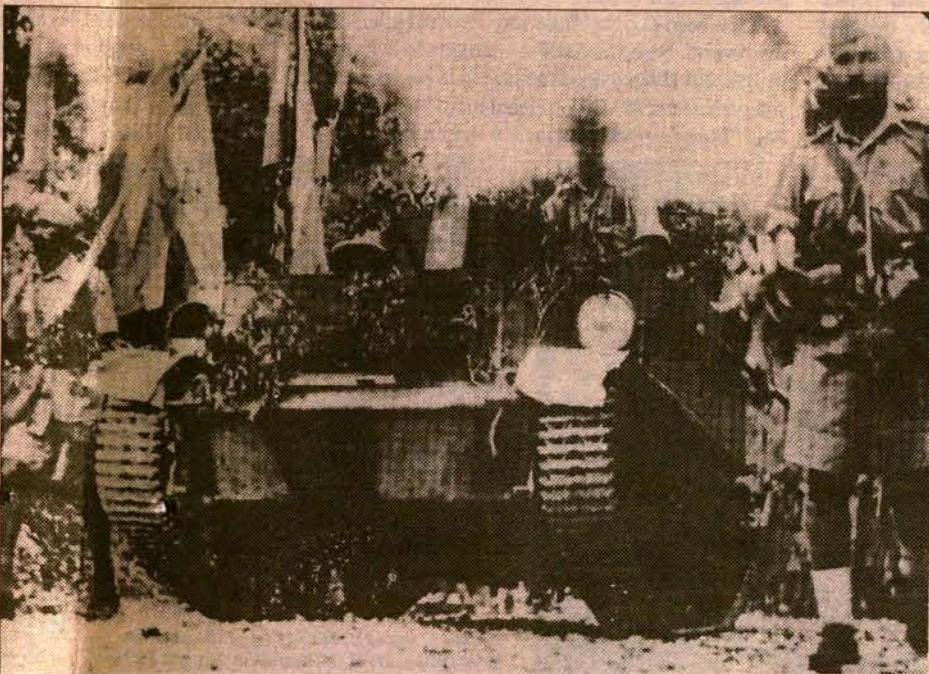
freedom movement in India," he said.

The saga of the INA, the last episode of which was the 1945 Red Fort trial and acquittal of three of Bose's most trusted lieutenants, began when Bose quit the moderate Congress Party after having twice been elected its president.

Running against the stream in the party governed by the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, Bose

started raising "Free India" units from Indian prisoners of war in Germany and Indian residents in Italy and France.

Meanwhile, the INA had been formed. According to available accounts, 40,000 prisoners of war taken by the Japanese signed a pledge in 1942 to join the INA, led by revolutionary Rash Behari Bose (no relative).



An armored car and infantrymen of the Indian National Army (INA) advancing in the Kohima sector of the Indo-Burma front in 1944. (Photo: Courtesy Netaji Research Bureau)

quit after irreconcilable differences with the Mahatma and formed a separate party, the Forward Bloc.

He was put under house arrest by the British in 1940, and left the country a year later after a dramatic escape in disguise, traveling on foot, on horse-driven carts and in buses to reach Kabul, Afghanistan.

He later went to Russia with an Italian passport and eventually reached Berlin, where he was received by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who was close to Hitler. Bose then

Subhas Bose reached Japan in June 1943, traveling first in a German submarine and later a Japanese submarine to cross the Indian Ocean. The Japanese government promised him full support.

Historian Hugh Toye quotes Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo as saying in the Diet, or parliament, "Japan is firmly resolved to enable India to achieve full independence in the true sense of the term."

On July 4, 1943, Subhas Bose took over from Rash Behari Bose as supreme commander of the

INA. He was hailed with the honorific Netaji.

On Oct. 21, he set up the Provisional Government of Free India at Singapore. Within days, nine countries - Japan, Germany, Italy, Croatia, Burma, Thailand, Nationalist China, the Philippines and Manchuria - granted it recognition.

On Oct. 28, Bose was received as Prime Minister of Free India by the Japanese Emperor, with all honors due to a head of government.

Four years before India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, bid goodbye to the colonial British, the outlawed liberation force had carved out a tiny Free India. Japan announced in November 1943 that it had decided to hand over to Bose's government the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal, which became the first stretch of free territory in the British-governed country.

The INA began its war with the British in February 1944, when it joined the Japanese offensive against British India. The Indian-Japanese forces won in repeated offensives, and in May captured Mowdok, the closest British post on the Indian side, and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Shahnawaz Khan, leader of the INA brigade marching with the Japanese, recounted the capture as follows in his book, "INA and its Netaji":

"The entry of the INA to Indian territory was a most touching scene. Soldiers fell flat on the ground and passionately kissed the sacred soil of their motherland, which they had set out to liberate."

But the fall of the INA began soon after, when the Japanese had to withdraw from the Indian-Burma border. As the British began their counteroffensive, the Japanese and the INA retreated into Burma and by May 1945, when the British regained Rangoon, hundreds of INA soldiers had been made prisoners.

Khan wrote: "While the INA was on the offensive, there was not a single occasion in which our forces were defeated on the battlefield, and there was never an occasion when the enemy, despite overwhelming superiority in men and material, was able to capture any post held by the INA."

## Woman Ex-Soldier Recalls 'Farsighted' Bose at the Front

By RUPA CHATTERJEE

NEW DELHI —

**S**he retains some of the fire that made her join one of the most radical groupings to fight British rule in India. At the time when an Indian woman's place was within the walls of a kitchen or in peaceful demonstrations against the colonialists, Parul Bhattacharya was a sub-officer in the Rani Jhansi regiment of Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army (INA), a radical militia, fighting the British forces for Indian independence at the front in northern Myanmar (formerly Burma).

Recounting her revolutionary life in an interview with *India Abroad*, Bhattacharya, 78, said she was initially attached to the women's wing of the Indian Independence League led by the revolutionary Rashbehari Bose. That was in 1943. After the INA was formed by Mohan Singh, another revolutionary, Subhas Bose was called away from Germany to provide the army with leadership and Bhattacharya joined the women's regiment, named after the firebrand queen Laxmibai of Jhansi who fought the British in the first war of independence in 1857.

Bhattacharya said she joined the INA (also called the Azad Hind Fauj or Free India Army), and not any other revolutionary outfit, because of Bose. She was inspired by the leader's commitment to the cause and the tremendous sacrifice he made by giving up a life of luxury as an Indian Civil Service officer for an almost thankless militant mission for independence.

She still remembers how Bose, the supreme commander of the INA, cradled the heads of dead and wounded INA soldiers on his lap and stroked their heads in grief.

"Can you imagine the supreme commander of the army doing such a thing?" she asked.

Describing Bose as "farsighted," Bhattacharya said people under him did not belong to any caste, creed, religion or sex — they were all simply members of the INA. She said that under Bose

there was never a compromise on the army's motto of "Unity, Faith and Sacrifice."

Recounting a particular incident in a base camp in Swebo in upper Myanmar in 1943, Bhattacharya said the Hindu, Sikh and Muslim soldiers of the INA differed on how four goats for the meal should be slaughtered. Each group insisted that the goats be killed in their respective ritualistic way — Hindus and Sikhs behead the goat at one go (Jhatka) while Muslims slit the goat's throat and let it bleed to death (Halal). Bose, Bhattacharya said, ordered that two goats be killed the Hindu way and two the Muslim way and that all four be cooked in the same vessel. That move silenced all religious differences within the ranks, she said.

Bhattacharya, who had also held the position of quartermaster at the front, said the fact that Bose took women into the combat sections of his army showed his broadmindedness as the Indian Army still does not take women into combat divisions. She said, "Netaji (Bose) told men that 'our sisters and mothers are no less valiant than us.'"

Bose, she said, made women in his army cut their hair short, wear trousers and train as rigorously as their male counterparts — things

unthinkable in those days. She and 19 other women were trained for three months in using rifles, guns and lobbing hand grenades and also had to go through "respirator drills" to prepare for contingencies following gas bombings.

Bhattacharya said Bose's dedication to the cause of independence inspired INA cadres even when the odds appeared insurmountable and the army was on the verge of defeat in 1945. She said the INA was defeated because the Japanese, who were also suffering setbacks, could not provide Bose's cadres with fresh stocks of arms.

She said even though the advancing Japanese persecuted Burmese and Malays, their respect for Bose kept them from victimizing INA recruits. While Malay and Burmese girls were made Japanese "sex slaves," Indian women were

left untouched, she said.

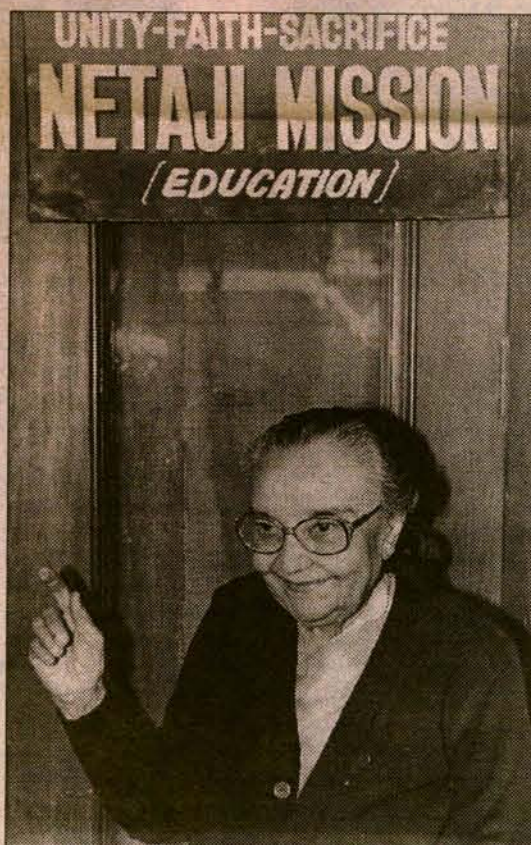
Bhattacharya said she remembers Bose eating a meal fit for kings and a poor man's diet of grams, chilies and bitter gourd during difficult times at Mandalay with equal relish. That ability of Bose's to respond to different circumstances with the same enthusiasm inspired and earned the respect of the thousands who followed him and his vision of an independent and strong India.

The INA, Bhattacharya said, had an elaborate structure with separate administration and combat wings. At its headquarters in Maymyo, Myanmar, the army also opened the Azad Hind School and the Azad Hind Hospital, apparently the best in the region, which took in patients of all nationalities unlike those run by the Japanese and the British.

The hospital, Bhattacharya said, was bombed by the British in 1945 even though there were patients inside and it bore a prominent Red Cross mark. After the bombing the INA was in dire straits in terms of both food rations and medical supplies. Old saris and mosquito nets were torn to make bandages and egg membrane was given to patients as a calcium supplement while soldiers had to go hungry on several occasions, she said.

Bhattacharya, who narrowly escaped being killed in a British air raid at the INA headquarters in Maymyo, said that a totally civilian village of Singaulay, also in Myanmar, was leveled by British bombers merely because Bose used to deliver speeches there. Leafing through yellowed pictures of the ruins of the INA headquarters, Bhattacharya related how she was saved because her sister-in-law pulled her out of the room from where she had been watching British warplanes raze the settlement.

She said Bose had predicted that if India was partitioned it would witness years of bitterness and fratricide. She claimed his prophecy was coming true now as one could feel the palpable disunity and discontent across the country.



Parul Bhattacharya, who was a sub-officer in the Rani Jhansi regiment of INA, standing before the sign of a small school she runs in Netaji's memory in New Delhi. (Photo: P.C. Malhotra)



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TOTAL NO PAGES : FOUR

**FAX**

TO : JS (COORD), MEA NEW DELHI  
RPTD: JS(EN), MEA, New Delhi  
FROM : DEBNATH SHAW, FS (IEC), E/I BONN

L12/2

12 February, 1997

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your telex No. BLTX-37 dated 27.01.97 regarding list of dignitaries who have contributed in a major way to India's freedom struggle and/or to the building of modern India. A list compiled after consultations with our posts at Berlin, Frankfurt and Hamburg is enclosed. Though not included in the list, Ambassador has asked me to draw your attention to the fact that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's daughter Mrs Anita Paff is also a resident of Germany.

This issues with the approval of Ambassador.

With regards

*D. Shaw*  
(Debnath Shaw)

Copy with enclosures for information and record to :

1. Shri P. Ray, Consul General, CGI Frankfurt
2. Shri S. Sivaswami, Minister & Head of Office, Berlin Office of the Embassy of India
3. Shri A. Ramesh, Consul General, CGI Hamburg
4. Shri G. Bamabawale, Director, ICC, Berlin

Copy with enclosures to : Amb / DCM / Couns (Pol) / FS (E&amp;C)

*Netaji Paff*

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**SUGGESTED LIST OF PERSONS IN GERMANY TO BE HONOURED FOR THEIR  
CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE/BUILDING OF  
MODERN INDIA**

**FREEDOM STRUGGLE**

1. Mr. Wilhelm Lutz  
Holunderweg 4  
71364 Winnenden  
Germany  
Tel. : 00-49-7195-177099

Mr. Wilhelm Lutz was a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and in personal dialogues learnt much about the Indian Freedom movement. He worked for the Indian Legion and later became an officer of the Indian National Army (INA), having the rank of a major. He received the "Vir-i-Hindi" award. He served 9 months in jail for having served the Indian Legion. Mr. Lutz is found-member of the Indo-German Society (DIG) in Germany.

2. Dr. Rudolf Hartog  
32108 Bad Salzungen  
- Bergkirchen  
Germany  
Tel: 00-49-5266-267  
Fax: 00-49-5266-1655

Dr. Rudolf Hartog served the Indian Legion as an interpreter and was credited with the translation of military commands into Hindi. Later, he accompanied the Indian jawans till the very end (till they were captured by the French army). He speaks and writes Hindi fluently. He has published a book in German titled "Im Zeichen des Tigers", in which he narrates the story of the Indian Legion/INA and reveals the fate of the Indian jawans.

3. Mr. Antoine Vallabh Mariadassou,  
Dipl.ing T.V. Munich, VDI,  
Project manager  
MAN Gutshofnungshutte GmbH  
Compressor and Turbine Division  
Bahnhofstrasse 66,  
D-4200 Oberhausen 11  
Germany  
Tel : 00-49-208- 6922080  
Fax : 00-49-208- 6922887



Mr. Mariadassou (born 1928) is an Indian national who was engaged in the student movement against French rule in Pondicherry from 18 years of age. In 1948 he was imprisoned for his participation in the satyagraha movement. He was awarded the Tamra Patra by GOI, which was presented to him by the Governor of Pondicherry in January 1982. Mr. Mariadassou moved to France in the early 50s, then to Switzerland and finally to Germany where he has been living since 1952.

### **BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA**

1. Mr. Herbert Fischer  
Storkower Str. 161  
10407 Berlin  
Germany  
Tel : 00-49-30-4234392

Mr. Fischer (born 1914) worked with Gandhiji in 1936 at the Wardha Ashram devoting himself to social work in the rural areas of central India. During these years he obtained a close insight into the social and cultural background of life in India and was invited to spend a few days with Mahatma Gandhi before returning to Germany in 1947. Back in Germany he worked for many years with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the former GDR, serving between 1958 and 1962 as the Foreign Trade Representative of the GDR in India and then again between 1965 to 1971, first as the Consul General of the GDR to India and then as the first Ambassador of the GDR to India, when India and the GDR established formal diplomatic ties in 1972. He has several books on India to his credit including "Mahatma Gandhi - Personality and Leader of his Time" (K.P. Bagchi & Co, Calcutta 1979).

2. Dr. Hans-Georg Wieck  
President  
Indian Institute,  
Nördlicher Schlossrondell 4d  
80638 München  
Germany  
Tel/Fax : 00-49-89-172234

Dr. Wieck has been a friend of India even before his assignment as the German Ambassador to India from 1990 to 1993. In India he developed a deep knowledge and understanding of the country and its people which contributed to the strengthening of relations between the two countries. On his retirement from the German Foreign Service, Dr. Wieck took the initiative to revive the floundering Indian Institute at Munich which had been established in 1921. Dr. Wieck was elected president of the Deutsch-Indische Gesellschaft e.V. (Indo-German Society) in October 1986. This leading federation of 28 friendship association all



over Germany has taken the lead in organising various cultural and literary events to mark the 50th Anniversary of India's Independence in Germany.

3. Mr. G. Fischer  
Westerbuchberg  
83236 Übersee  
Germany  
Tel : 00-49-8642-994  
Fax : 00-49-8642-6164

Mr. Fischer (born 1925), a German national, spent the early years of his life in China. He joined the German Foreign Ministry in 1952 and served in various places in Asia, Africa and Europe, including a stint as Consul General in Madras from 1960 to 1964, when he developed a strong feeling and desire to help the poor and downtrodden especially among those afflicted by leprosy and polio. After his retirement from the German Foreign Office in December 1985, Mr. Fischer involved himself fulltime in the development and consolidation of several leprosy and polio eradication projects and dispensary and medical services for slum dwellers all over India, in association with local Indian partners. He spends approximately six months each year in India, assisting with these projects. Back in Germany for the balance six months, Mr. Fischer spends his time and energy collecting donation funds for these projects.

4. Prof. Dr. Dietmar Rothermund  
South Asia Institute  
University of Heidelberg  
Im Neuenheimer Feld 330  
D-69120 Heidelberg  
Germany  
Tel: 00-49-6221-562900  
Fax: 00-49-6221-564998

Prof. Dr. Rothermund (born 1933) is among the foremost historians on India in Germany. He was a research fellow at the German Research Council in India between 1960-62 and has been with the South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg since 1963. In his capacity as Executive Director of the South Asia Institute (1970-73, 1980-84 and 1989-1996) Prof. Rothermund was instrumental in upgrading this Institute into a leading centre for learning and research on India in Germany. Prof. Rothermund has successfully taken out the mystique aspects of Indological studies and made it more understandable and acceptable to the student and the scholar. His handbook on India is considered to be among the best sources of comprehensive information on India. He has number of other publications on India including 'An Economic History of India'



SEND CONFIRMATION REPORT

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# SEND CONFIRMATION REPORT

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## REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

## NETAJI BIRTH CENTENARY

## Los Angeles

## India-U.S. Relations Stressed

By RAMESH GUNE

LOS ANGELES — In celebrating 47th anniversary of the Republic Day here, ranking California officials and members of Congress underscored the need to cement U.S.-India relations, with trade as the catalyst.

Addressing more than 400 people, speakers stressed U.S. interest in trade with India. They expressed the belief that commonalities would create a lasting partnership.

The celebrations at the Hilton Hotel in the city of Carson were organized by the Federation of Indian American Associations (FIAA) of Southern California. Despite a pounding rainstorm, Indians thronged the festivities, which featured a galaxy of American guests.

FIAA president Chandu Patel said the group planned to organize elaborate celebrations for the 50th anniversary of India's independence.

California Secretary of State Bill Jones, who was the chief guest, presented a resolution honoring Republic Day on behalf of the state.

U.S. Rep. Ed Royce, who is a vice chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said he had co-signed a bill to congratulate India and its democracy in the year of its 50th anniversary of Independence.

India's quest for democracy, its guarantee of individual civil liberties and its cultural affinity are

three predominant factors that closely relate with the U.S., Royce said. The U.S., he continued, is interested in the regional stability of Southeast Asia, which he said was hampered by China's "suspicious" designs. It should initiate a dialogue with China for regional stability, in which India must be involved, he said.

U.S. Rep. Steve Horn, remembering his visits to India's best engineering schools as former head of a California university, praised the community's "intellectual contribution" to this country.

Consul General C. R. Balachandra, predicted that India would be a major economic power by the year 2010.

"We will be a power based on our economic strength, not the size of the nuclear arsenal or military hardware," he added.

State Senator Richard Mountjoy, quoting Mark Twain, declared that "in religion and culture India is the only millionaire." He praised the country's rich heritage and philosophical contributions, urging the gathering "to preserve and propagate your culture here."

Assemblywoman, Sally Havice urged community members "to get involved" and bring their children to state capital, where she said she would personally give them tours to show how the government worked. California Gov. Pete Wilson sent congratulatory messages.

noted with appreciation the successes scored by the India Caucus in the previous Congress.

He expressed the hope that Caucus membership in the new Congress would increase to more than 100, and that President Clinton would visit India during the golden jubilee of its Independence.

Bhasin also referred to steps taken by the consulate to streamline passport and visa procedures. He said that they would now be issued or renewed in a day during the off-season. Even during the rush season, he added, it will take no more than two days.

The national anthems of the two countries were sung and Indian snacks were served at the 90-minute reception.

celebration is held. A taste of Maharashtra was offered in the form of "Lavani," which sings praise to the god Khandoray of Zezuri village near Pune.

A West Bengal dance of classical steps was performed. Rajasthan came alive on the stage as the dancers, accompanied by a Holi song, showed speed and vigor. This dance won the Hindu Anath Ashram first prize at the 1979 Gujarat Yuvak Mahotsava.

An Assamese dance portrayed friends talking while picking up leaves in a tea garden. The composer of the accompanying song was Bhupen Hajerika, who has won several national awards.

Gujarat was presented by a traditional garba, a modern garba and dandia-raas.

Formed in 1908, the Hindu Anath Ashram is spread over five and a half acres. About 60 boys and 110 girls are being brought up in the institution. It has won several awards, including the Indian government's 1988

National; the 1983 Sanskar from the Vadodara Sanskar Parivar and the Gujarat government's prize for the best child-welfare activities.

Singh read out the President's Republic Day address in New Delhi. Bryant said, "Remain faithful to your national heritage and translate the lessons learnt from your freedom struggle into your daily lives." India Culture Center president Joseph Shrestha urged the community to remain united so that Indian Americans are recognized as a significant force by Americans politicians. Councilwoman Martha Wong also attended the celebrations. Later Consul-General Singh hosted a reception at his residence to prominent members of the Indian American community, local politicians and diplomats.

## Subhas Bose Honored on Patriotism Day

By a Staff Writer

NEW DELHI — India honored one of the most controversial figures in its freedom movement last week, celebrating the birth centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as "Desh Prem Divas" (Patriotism Day) on Jan. 23.

In ceremonies across the nation, veterans of India's freedom struggle and political leaders paid glowing tributes to the legendary patriot.

The main ceremony, kicking off year-long programs to commemorate Bose, was led by President Shankar Dayal Sharma at the Red Fort in the capital. Sharma appealed to Indians to work unitedly for the strong and self-reliant India of Bose's dreams.

From the regal Diwan-i-Aam of the historic fort, where the Mughal ruler Shah Jahan used to conduct public hearings, the President said: "It is the duty of every citizen to strengthen the nation for whose independence Netaji and other freedom fighters laid down their lives. Only then will be paid true homage to them." Sharma also unveiled a statue of Bose in Parliament House and released a commemorative

shells and lit 100 candles in their homes at 12.15 p.m. to pay respects to the leader at what is believed to be the precise moment of his birth.

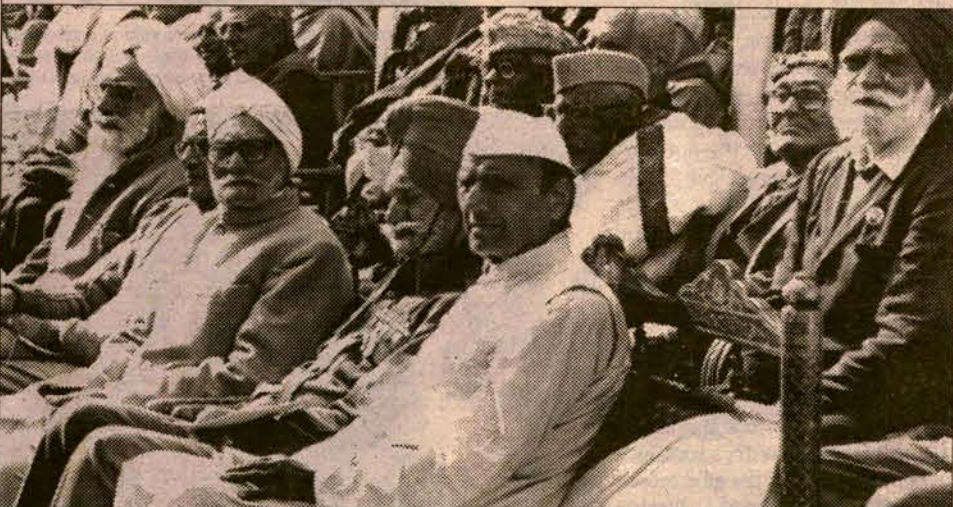
The capital was dotted with billboards bearing the leader's portrait and calling upon people to follow his example of single-minded patriotism. The Delhi government took out 20 tableaux with school children depicting instances from Bose's life. Two of the floats bore his famous words "Give me blood and I will give you freedom" and the immortal call of "Jai Hind," also coined by Bose.

The Leftist government of West Bengal appealed to Calcutta residents through advertisements to blow conch shells at 12.15 p.m. and form a human chain to pay respects to Bose. Left party cadres urged business establishments to shut down for the "big day," which was declared a national holiday. A senior businessman was quoted in *The Times of India* as saying: "A new icon (Bose) has been added to the Bengali pantheon."

In Cuttack, where Bose spent his early years, hundreds of crackers went off in his ancestral home Janakinath Bhawan and Room 23, which he inhabit-

Political leaders at a meeting to mark the birth centenary celebrations of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at the Red Fort in Delhi Jan. 23. From left, Human resource development minister S.R. Bommai, Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda, President S.D. Sharma, (in white cap), his wife Vimla Sharma, Vice-President K.R. Narayanan, former Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and Delhi Chief Minister Sahib Singh Verma.

Photo below, some of the members of the erstwhile Indian National Army (INA) at a function to mark the birth centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at the Diwan-e-Aam lawns at the Red Fort in Delhi on January 23. (Photos: PTI)



postage stamp dedicated to the leader. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda said at the Red Fort that Indians must pledge to work on Bose's principles and ideals, and rededicate themselves to building the nation the leader envisioned. Human Resource Development Minister S.R. Bommai said the government would set up museums in Cuttack in Orissa (where Bose spent his childhood), Manipur (where the Indian National Army he led lost its final battle near Imphal), and at the Red Fort in the capital depicting the life of the radical leader.

The highlight of the celebrations in Calcutta was the presentation of the Netaji plaque posthumously to Bangladesh's founder, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, for the sacrifices he made for the liberation of his country. The award was received by Sheikh Rehana, the daughter of Sheikh Mujib and sister of the country's Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajed.

An emotional Sheikh Rehana, who received the plaque from West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu, said, "Netaji's call for blood to attain freedom and Bangabandhu's (Sheikh Mujib's) historic promise to achieve the liberation of Bangladesh continue to evoke the spirit of fiery patriotism."

Col. G.S. Dhillon, a senior member of Bose's militia — the Indian National Army (INA) — in an emotional speech at the Red Fort asked for Bose's ashes to be brought to India from the Netaji Memorial in Tokyo. "If others are not interested, at least do not deprive me or other INA soldiers of the opportunity to pay homage to Bose," Dhillon said. The ceremony was attended by many other INA members including Capt. Laxmi Sehgal, who headed the Rani Laxmibai women's regiment of the militia. Several residents of the southern Delhi neighborhood of Chittaranjan Park, predominantly inhabited by Bengalis, blew conch

ed, was illuminated with earthen lamps at 12.15 noon. The Bhawan will be converted into a national memorial.

All major newspapers carried several articles on the controversial leader's life. Some even carried editorials, special supplements and advertisements from leading firms paying homage to Bose. Most referred to him as the "most misunderstood leader" of the Indian Freedom Movement.

Papers were also full of letters to the editor with suggestions on how the big day and the bigger year ahead should be celebrated. One person who wrote to *The Statesman* related an incident written in a book on Bose by Sailesh Dey. He said that when Hitler once spoke on a friendly note about England in one of his speeches, Bose retorted, "Hitler can lick British boots if he wants" and Hitler apparently withdrew his remarks the next day.

*The Statesman* said in an editorial, "Out of all the destinies that history can reserve for an individual, Subhas Bose's must be the most unflattering — to be remembered as a travesty and a caricature of his real self in order to nourish the political fantasies of a people badly in need of illusions."

Among other plans to commemorate the leader in the course of the year-long centenary celebrations is a trilogy recreating his life. Filmmaker Arun Kaul is reportedly planning to make the films on the militia leader who, he was quoted as saying, "was a highly misunderstood person." The film will reportedly portray Bose's early life in Cuttack, his student life in India and abroad and his involvement in the freedom struggle. The West Bengal tableau for the Republic Day parade this year was dedicated to Bose.

Reports from other parts of the country also spoke of gala celebrations in Bose's honor.

## New York

## Proclamation Honors the Day in N.Y.C.

By a Staff Writer

NEW YORK — About 400 guests were invited to the Republic Day reception at New India House, hosted by Consul General Harsh K. Bhasin and Mrs. Bhasin.

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.) was the chief guest. Livia Sylva, city Commissioner for Consular Affairs, presented a proclamation by Mayor Rudolf Giuliani honoring Republic Day.

Welcoming the guests, Bhasin emphasized the burgeoning economic ties between the United States and India. Bilateral trade is growing at the rate of 10 percent annually, and is poised to pass \$10 billion this year, he said.

He paid tribute to the community's role in bringing the two countries closer together, and

## Tampa

## A Song-Dance Show Mark the Day

By NITISH S. RELE

TAMPA, Fla. — More than 400 people joined in celebrating Republic Day at the new India Cultural Center here on Jan. 25. They were treated to nearly three hours of folkdances by artists dressed in colorful costumes representing the different states of India.

Among those who performed were students and residents of the Hindu Anath Ashram in Nadiad, Gujarat. Their trip here was sponsored by Dr. Kiran Patel of Tampa, who played a pivotal role in the building of the 21,000-square-foot center. Patel told *India Abroad* of hopes for a cultural exchange.

The chief guest was U.S. Rep. Jim Davis, Florida Democrat, a new member of the House. He applauded the efforts of the community to keep its culture alive in America, while making a contribution to society.

The Raj Pandya group provided the music as 16 dancers from the Hindu Anath Ashram presented a gidhaa from Punjab, which is basically bhangra. Gidhaa is performed by women alone where a cel-

## Houston

## Over 500 Attend Joint Celebrations

By ASHOK EASWARAN

HOUSTON — The India Culture Center and the Gujarati Samaj here held a joint celebration of the Republic Day Jan. 26. Faye Bryant, deputy superintendent of the Houston Independent School District, hoisted the United States flag while Consul General Swashpawan Singh unfurled the Indian tricolor. This was followed by singing of the national anthems of the two countries. The Mahatma Gandhi community center, where the celebration was held, was packed to capacity and the organizers said more than 500 people attended the event.



## TOP OF THE WEEK

### Unshackling Of 'Gold Economy'

# Yellow Metal Becoming Instrument for Growth

By K.S. NAYAR

NEW DELHI —

India is moving toward a more liberalized and transparent gold economy that analysts say may take the country into the league of developed nations where the yellow metal has become a financial instrument for growth.

The golden bonanza from the government on New Year's eve, when Finance Minister P. Chidambaram announced the doubling to 10 kilograms of the amount of gold a non-resident Indian (NRI) could import on a nominal duty, is a major step in that direction, analysts said. The announcement has not led to any substantial spurt in gold imports, but it has led to a narrowing of the gap between domestic and international prices.

*With the increase in the purchasing power of the people due to economic growth, the Indian market for gold is set to see dramatic change, said a top WGC official.*

Khursheeda Mody, country manager in Mumbai of the Geneva-based World Gold Council (WGC), told *India Abroad* that price premiums were on the slide in India. There has been reduction from highs of 60 percent in premiums to 20 percent over international gold prices. Still more doses of liberalization were needed to bring the gold economy out on the surface, she said.

India is the world's largest consumer of gold with an annual demand of over 500 tons and a domestic production of less than two tons against the world production of 2,272 tons. The demand in India is growing at a steady clip of 4 percent annually. With the increase in the purchasing power of the people due to economic growth, the Indian market for gold is set to see dramatic change, said a top WGC official.

India has the largest gold holding of any country, estimated at a high of 30,000 tons which has been accumulated over centuries of trade and imports. WGC analysts say that this gold stock can be put to work for the country's sustained economic growth if the gold economy is further liberalized. Following economic reforms India is presently shrugging off 30 years of tight control over gold.

The efforts are now directed toward bringing the gold out in the open. Analysts say that if 5 percent of the gold hoards are channeled to create credit, it would generate Rs. 500 billion (about \$13.9 billion) or about 20 percent of the current bank credit.

The move would help in channeling the savings in rural areas, which are believed to have the bulk of the gold hoards, to the national credit system and to productive use.

But the gold economy remains fragmented. Banks are not allowed to deal in gold and financial institutions are barred from introducing gold accumulation plans (GAPs).

The only extent to which gold is used as a financial product are through Gold Bonds issued by the government. These are meant to discourage gold hoarding. Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) of 1947, bullion imports and exports were banned. All government policies before the reforms were designed to thwart Indians' almost insatiable demand for the precious metal.

Although the avowed aim of FERA and other rules was to curb smuggling, the spread between the gold price in India and the rest of the world continues to be an allure for smugglers. Between 1968 and 1990, the annual flow of smuggled gold has been estimated at 220 tons a year, a top Reserve Bank of India official said.

The smuggling has been flourishing because of the higher price of gold in the domestic market. It continued to thrive on the back of *hawala* or the illegal foreign exchange market. The average spread between Mumbai and London prices of gold was as high as 41.3 percent during 1977-79 and 56.6 percent during 1986-91, the official said. After October 1996 this figure has come down to 17.5 percent following liberal import policies.

George Milling-Stanley, WGC economist, told *India Abroad* that gold consumption would rise further with the deregulation of the gold

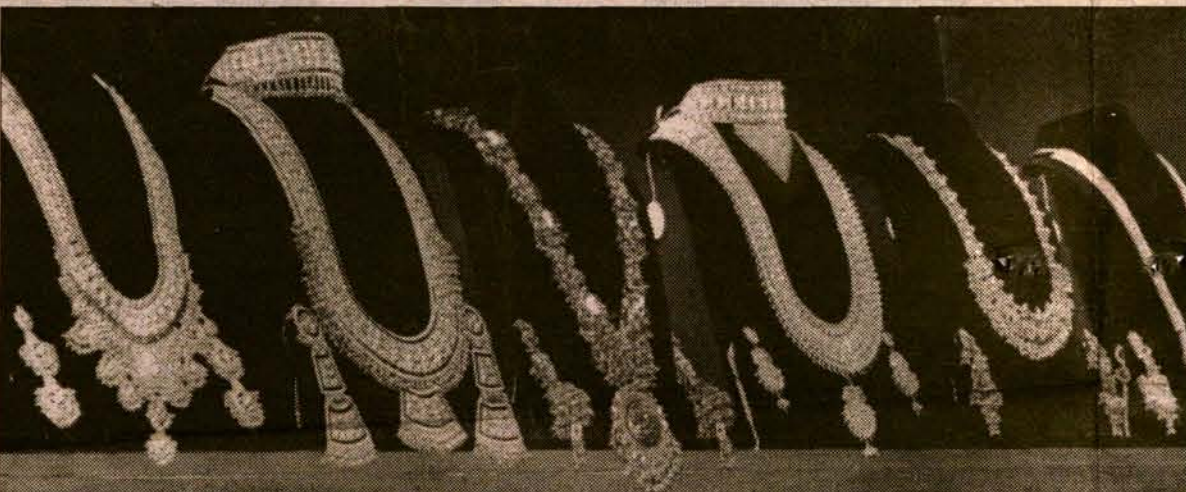
Export Promotion Council and the Bureau of Indian Standards to set up a hallmarking center.

But to make the gold market vibrant, more liberalization of the sector is needed, he said. WGC sources said that, historically, government policies were meant to discourage private holding of gold. In 1962 the government had launched a 15-year Gold Bond scheme which mopped up 16.30 tons of gold in the form of coins and ornaments.

A year later, under the Gold Control Rules, the government prohibited manufacture of gold ornaments of more than 14 carat purity. In 1965



A supervisor checking the purity of gold at a laboratory. MMTC, the government owned trading company, has emerged as the country's largest single bullion trader today. It has set up a jewelry complex in the capital with an Assay and Hallmarking Unit to provide quality jewelry. (Photo: Ramesh)



Jewelry designed for wider market acceptance at display. The World Gold Council is helping traditional Indian artisans upgrade their skills by training them in new design features and quality production. (Photo: Ramesh)

market. "When there is deregulation, the market place becomes transparent," he said, "Gold transactions will become legal and India can hope to have excellent and rapid expansion of consumption."

He said higher consumption will also encourage higher export earnings. The balance of payment (BOP) position will not be affected by foreign exchange outflows as there will be more accrual to the BOP from exports and a drop in *hawala* or illegal foreign exchange transactions, he noted.

Involving banks in the import and distribution of gold would be a sure way to curb smuggling in the yellow metal, said Rolf W. Schneebeli, the WGC's regional chief executive for the Middle East, on a recent visit here. This would add to government revenue by way of customs duty. Currently only the State Bank of India (SBI) is authorized to deal in gold.

Such a mechanism would also help the Indian gold and jewelry industry to become globally competitive. The jewelry maker would not have to stock gold, whose price movements were swift, as the supply side is taken care of by the banking system.

Schneebeli said that when banks are involved, there is a need to insure quality. The WGC is collaborating with the Gem and Jewelry

it announced another set of gold bond schemes that brought in 20 tons of the precious metal. In 1966 the government lifted the ban on manufacture of ornaments of more than 14-carat purity. But two years later it passed the Gold Control Act turning several gold control measures into a permanent statutory policy.

A genuine effort at unshackling the gold economy came with the radical economic reforms beginning in 1991. The government repealed the ban on holding of gold bars and coins. Import of gold under a Special Import License (SIL) was permitted.

Exporters were also allowed to repatriate part of their overseas earnings in the form of gold bullion, jewelry and coins. Chidambaram's announcement on New Year's eve was another step toward what is to come: a liberalized gold economy.

Y. Venugopal Reddy, the RBI's deputy governor, agreed this was the trend. "In recent times use of gold as a financial instrument, especially mobilization of domestic gold, has attracted attention," he said at a recent WGC meeting here.

He said the RBI has recommended an integrated national gold policy covering trading, import, jewelry export, investment and refining.

The RBI has suggested liberalization of the

gold trade to put an end to *hawala* and allowing the SBI and the MMTC, a government-owned canalizing agency, to import bullion. The RBI wanted a statutory body, a Gold Management Board, for regulation and standardization of trade practices, including quality assurance.

Another suggestion made by the RBI committee was that agencies such as mutual funds should be allowed to mobilize gold. It wanted provision of gold-price-linked instruments as an investment avenue for the market to wean the public away from physical gold.

Elliot M. Hood, the WGC's chief executive officer, said gold has now become an integral part of the global financial system. He said the WGC facilitates countries seeking structural changes in the market to evolve suitable gold policies.

*A genuine effort at unshackling the gold economy came with the radical economic reforms beginning in 1991. The government repealed the ban on holding of gold bars and coins.*

He added that EGC studies have shown that restrictions have "created powerful incentives for evasive action which have resulted in a large part of gold activity moving into parallel or unofficial markets over which the government does not have control."

The WGC, Hood said, was working toward three broad goals: free flow of gold within and between the markets; enabling consumers to have access to the entire range of quality products; and helping the gold trade to become more effective. "This would reduce existing distortions in the market that affect gold demand and allow the consumer to retain its possession," Hood argued.

Referring to the Indian market, Hood said that despite the growing demand for gold in all forms, the fragmentation of the market remains. One of the country's largest retailers has only eight outlets, he said, in a country with over 200,000 jewelry shops. In India gold-making is still largely confined as a cottage industry which has over two million high-caliber craftsmen.

This is an area that WGC-India's Mody is concentrating on. She has launched a comprehensive quality and design program. Gold associations have been formed in Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi to develop distribution, promotion and quality control programs. WGC-India is organizing special courses for artisans to train them in jewelry manufacturing and design.

A major breakthrough came when the WGC, through the gold clubs, began establishing assaying and hallmarking centers. Said Mody: "The USP (unique selling point) of India is its hand-crafted and exquisite jewelry. Therefore, we are very keen to upgrade the skills of our artisans and bring new product ranges. We are also helping the jewelry makers with skills in refining."

The WGC has tied up with the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), which is affiliated to the New York-based institute of the same name, to make contemporary designs and promote jewelry as a fashion accessory.

India, which has 166 million households with an average family size of 5.5 of which 44.5 million households are located in 3,768 urban agglomerations, is a fascinating market for gold, Mody says.

"The per-capita gold consumption in India is still a meager 0.5 grams per annum," she said. If the country maintains the momentum of gross domestic product growth of 6 percent to 7 percent set in motion by economic liberalization, she said, the gold market is likely to get a boost.

"Because of the Indian's obsession with gold," Mody said, "it will not be inconceivable that the per-capita consumption may go up to one gram. When that happens India would be consuming 1,000 tons of gold a year."





Pankaj Saran  
Deputy Secretary

By Category 'A' Bag  
(20)

(15)

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय  
नई दिल्ली-110 011  
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
NEW DELHI-110 011

No. 915/11/46/96-ROL

March 14, 1996

My dear Sir,

Please find enclosed a sealed cover addressed to Prof. Anita Pfaff containing a letter from Prime Minister. An open copy of the letter is also enclosed. It is requested if the cover could kindly be delivered to Prof. Pfaff at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Pankaj Saran*  
(Pankaj Saran)

Shri S.K. Lambah,  
Ambassador of India,  
Bonn.

Copy to Foreign Secretary, MEA with a copy of PM's letter.

Bon/19/mb/96-102

sent by  
registered post  
on 29/03/96

Pfaff  
29/3  
FS (201)

16/4

Anita Pfaff file





सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री  
PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi  
March 13, 1996

Dear Professor Pfaff,

I have learnt with great sorrow the news of the passing away of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose. She was one of the persons who was closest to Netaji, and with her demise we have lost a link with history.

She espoused Netaji's noble cause as her own and firmly stood by him through all the vicissitudes of the sacred struggle for the liberation of his motherland.

Please accept my deepest condolences on this tragic loss.

Yours sincerely,

[P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Professor Anita Pfaff  
HALDENWEG 23  
86391-STADTBERGEN



13(P)



The first registration in the United States of the installation of the Narasimha Sagar dam was...  
 A legend is told in the Sikh literature...  
 The first registration in the United States of the installation of the Narasimha Sagar dam was...  
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 The first registration in the United States of the installation of the Narasimha Sagar dam was...  
 A legend is told in the Sikh literature...

One day...  
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 A legend is told in the Sikh literature...  
 The first registration in the United States of the installation of the Narasimha Sagar dam was...  
 A legend is told in the Sikh literature...

There were none and she held a wish that one day there must be one," Joshi recalled in talking to *India Abroad*.

goddesses were installed in a...  
 um, Hunji cried. In those images, he must...  
 the face of his wife.

166  
 Netaji's wife  
 file

## OBITUARIES

### Emilie Schenk-Bose, Netaji's Widow, 85

By MANI MEHTA

Netaji's widow, Emilie Schenk-Bose, the widow of late Indian freedom leader Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, died on March 12 in Rastatt, Germany, she was 85.

Schenk-Bose, who met Bose while he was in exile in Japan in the 1930s, had worked as the housekeeper and assisted him in writing his two books, "The Indian Struggle" and the unfinished autobiography, "Indian Pilgrim." She has been in a poor health since 1945, when her husband was injured in his crash landing.

After Bose's death, which many of his followers have never accepted, Schenk-Bose lived for some time in Berlin and Vienna before moving to Augsburg in Germany to live with her daughter Anita Pfaff. She has been working as an associate professor of statistics at the University of Augsburg since 1971. She has been applying statistics and economic theory including social and fiscal policy. She has done research in social policy and public finance.

Pfaff recently declined a few years ago to accept a posthumous award given by the Indian government to her father for his role in the independence

struggle. In a telephone interview with *India Abroad*, she said at that time that she was touched by the Indian government's gesture but wondered why it had waited for over four decades to acknowledge her father's role in the freedom movement and honor him to late in the day.

Anita Pfaff is married to Martin Pfaff who is also a professor of economics at the University of Augsburg. Martin Pfaff is a parliamentarian and a member of the German Bundestag (Federal Parliament). He is also a member of the Bundestag's Indo-German Group of Parliamentarians.

India's Minister for External Affairs, P. V. Narasimha Murthy, observed Netaji Subhash Bose at his residence in October last year, and in a condolence message to Anita Pfaff, "Millions across the length and breadth of India feel the highest regard and respect for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's memory."

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, "Netaji was one of the greatest leaders of India and with his dream of 'Swaraj' for all Indians."

The Indian Ambassador in Bonn, S. K. Lakshmi, has also sent a condolence message to Anita Pfaff. Junior Minister for External Affairs, P. V. Narasimha Murthy, also sent a condolence message to the family of Netaji Subhash Bose.

### TV Comedy Series Actor Shashi Inamdar, 47

From News Dispatches

BOMBAY — Shashi Inamdar, who became a household name for his lead role in the television comedy series "Yeh Hai Chhatriya," died of a heart attack late on March 17 at age 47.

The *Indian Express* newspaper said that Inamdar, who also acted in Hindi movies and Gujarati plays, complained of chest pain a few days before he died at 450 am. He was well known for his comic roles in TV serials.

He married with the actress Miss India, Sushmita

Sengupta, in "Yeh Hai Chhatriya" about a decade ago.

He was well known for his roles in critically acclaimed movies like "Vidha" and "Arushi Sanga." Besides acting, he worked as a songwriter, director and producer. He recently wrote his directorial debut with "Yeh Hai Chhatriya."

In 1999, he acted in a hit Bollywood TV movie starring "Tina Turner" and "Sushmita Sengupta" and was also part of the "Yeh Hai Chhatriya" a comedy series. He also acted in the hit of serial "All The Best" starring "Ajay Devgn" and "Shruti Haas" in a Marathi stage play.



# Envoy to Germany Is Upbeat on Trade Ties

By MANKI MITTA

BONN — German Ambassador to Germany, Kurt Grottel, says he is optimistic about the growth of economic ties with Germany, with Germany trade now exceeding 1 billion Deutschmarks (\$47 billion) last year. "The trend confirms that Germany is indeed our biggest trade partner in Europe and we anticipate to be with the future," Grottel says in an interview with *India Abroad*.

Grottel also pointed that German investment in India has increased and that there was "room for more investment" in the level of German investment in India. German investment in India reached only 194.55 million in 1984. The figures for last year were not available until mid-September.

Grottel also noted the low level of German investment in the "huge" India. Germany had to put up with the dependence of eastern Germany and Eastern Europe. Grottel said, "We are included as a firm that is still with the economic growth of Germany and also Eastern Europe" and "India will obviously had to be included in this region in preference to other regions."

Grottel also stated that Germany's interest in India was "growing" and had been highly benefited in recent months.

"There is a considerable change in the attitude of Germany towards India," he declared. Grottel said that the German trade mission in India was "very active" and had been "very successful" in the last year. "We had a very good year in 1984," he noted. "We had a very good year in 1984," he noted. "We had a very good year in 1984," he noted.

## Some Markets Bonn Wants Access To

By MANKI MITTA

BONN — German Ambassador to India, Kurt Grottel, says he is optimistic about the growth of economic ties with Germany, with Germany trade now exceeding 1 billion Deutschmarks (\$47 billion) last year.

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Mukherjee. A high-powered business delegation under sponsorship of the Confederation of Indian Industry also visited Germany and left a "very good impression" on its German counterpart.

There were also important visits to India from Germany. These included a visit by the minister-president of equivalent to chief minister of an Indian state from the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, who extended his hand to small and medium-sized

*Apart from Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest bank which has increased its branches in India to five from three, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank are also increasing their presence in India.*

high-technology industries had expressed keen interest in exploring business opportunities opening up in India following the economic reforms. A big delegation from the state of North Rhine-Westphalia visited India in November and viewed the mining sector as an area of interest.

Grottel said it was an "encouraging sign" that partnership agreements between Indian and German companies were increasing steadily, and that this "corporate interaction" would have a healthy long-term effect on economic relations with Germany. He asked the introduction in October of the first India-made Mercedes-Benz E-230 car as a milestone agreement between two corporate giants in India and Germany.

## Wants Access To

power, systems of Indian society and hotel industry, he said.

For last two years, Bonn would send a lot of processing units to India to help in business development. He said he was interested by the development of the Indian food sector and the growth of food preservation and processing activities. He noted, however, that the level of Indian investment was "very low" compared to other foreign investments.

Grottel also said that he would assign a special officer to study the cooperation between the two countries. He said he was interested by the development of the Indian food sector and the growth of food preservation and processing activities. He noted, however, that the level of Indian investment was "very low" compared to other foreign investments.

"The healthy economic relationship between India and Germany is also visible in the rising number of German banks operating in India," he said. Apart from Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest bank which has increased its branches in India to five from three, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank are also increasing their presence in India.

Also, the B.H. Bank and the Paribas Bank have opened offices in Bombay. The Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) Agency for Reconstruction and Development Bank has also started an operation in Delhi, underscoring the great importance it attaches to India.

The ambassador described India as a "force to reckon with" even in matters of foreign acquisitions. He cited the case of a German textile company, a "textile" company, which had acquired by an Indian firm, the production facilities by Indian firms, from the East, United States and West Germany.

The textile unit has now moved to Bombay, over by Mahatma Industries Ltd.

Two negative aspects that he noted were a source of "great concern" to the ambassador were the projected ban on textiles, particularly with the use of foreign agents, popularly described as "dyeing" and what he saw was the discriminatory treatment of Indian and German exporters.

The German government had said that it will impose a ban on Indian and German with dyes, which are said to be carcinogenic. The ban takes effect on April 1.

The government has also requested clothing products from India be subject to some standard testing procedures and to be tested in institutions. In Germany, it is the responsibility of the state to ensure that the goods are of good quality and to be tested in institutions.

Grottel said the Indian government had already taken steps to comply with the requirements for textile exports to Germany. "We have even paid for the testing of our textile products," he said. "We have even paid for the testing of our textile products," he said. "We have even paid for the testing of our textile products," he said.

India's role of the top of the textile industry and payments to the European Union and Germany. The largest source of export of textile products to Germany was in the form of textile products. India's role of the top of the textile industry and payments to the European Union and Germany. The largest source of export of textile products to Germany was in the form of textile products.





Not received earlier H.  
Ute 27/3

भारत का प्रधान कौंसलवास, फ्रैंकफर्ट  
CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
"INDIA HOUSE"  
Mittelweg 49  
60318 FRANKFURT/MAIN 1  
Telephone: 069/153 00 50  
Cable: CONGENDIA  
Telex: 4170182 ogif d  
Telefax: 069/55 41 25

FAX MSG NO: 11/96

NO. OF PAGES

MOST IMMEDIATE

22.03.1996

From: Congendia, Frankfurt

To: 1. Shri Arif S. Khan, JS (XP), MEA  
2. Shri Satish Loomba, PS to MOS (Fin)  
3. Ms. Anila, Publicity Officer (XAV), MEA  
4. PS to Ambassador of India, Bonn

Black & white photographs as well as a video recording of the interview by the last child of Mrs. [Emilie Schenk] Bose have been handed over to Air India, Frankfurt. The subject is entered at 5.0.4 in the manifest & addressed to

Regards

629/3  
FIELD  
Mr. Dharmesh

(D.N. Srivastava)  
Acting Consul General





Post copy

20

भारत का प्रधान कौंसलावास, फ्रैंकफर्ट  
 CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
 "INDIA HOUSE"  
 Mittelweg 49  
 60318 FRANKFURT/MAIN 1  
 Telephone: 069/153 00 50  
 Cable: CONGENDIA  
 Telex: 4170182 cgif d  
 Telefax: 069/55 41 25

D.N.Srivastava  
 Acting Consul General

No.FRA/122/2/96

20 March, 1996

Dear Sir,

I am sending herewith a set of black and white photographs and a video recording taken on the occasion of cremation at Leitershofen near Augsburg of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl Bose wife of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. As you are aware the Government of India was represented at the ceremony by Dr. Debiprosad Pal, Minister of State for Finance. Ambassador S.K.Lambah as well as the undersigned were also present on the occasion.

Dr. Martin Pfaff, son-in-law of Netaji has specifically conveyed it to us that the photographs and the video film should not be used for commercial purposes. He has, however, no objection to its being telecast on Doordarshan or publication in newspapers.

Regards.

Yours sincerely,

(D.N.Srivastava)

Shri Arif S.Khan  
 Joint Secretary(XP)  
 Ministry of External Affairs  
 New Delhi.

Encl: as above.

Copy to Ambassador of India, Bonn.

regards

(D.N.Srivastava)  
 Acting Consul General

8  
 29/3  
 FSP



(22)

1172/EAM/96  
14/3/96

**CRASH CRASH**

**OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

From: FOREIGN NEW DELHI

To: INDEMBASSY BONN

Ambassador from APS to EAM

Kindly pass the enclosed message of condolences from EAM to Prof. Dr. Anita Pfaff on the passing away of Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose. Grateful if this message may kindly be conveyed to Dr Anita Pfaff at the earliest.

*Kirti Segar.*



( D.B. Venkatesh Varma )  
Addl P.S. to EAM  
13 March 1996

*original sent  
by post on  
22/03/96  
Raghu  
22/03/96*

*FSE(Pol)  
428/3*





विदेश मंत्री  
भारत  
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
INDIA

13 March 1996

Dear Dr Pfaff,

I am deeply shocked by the news of the passing away of your mother Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose. My meeting with her and other members of your family in October last year left on me a lasting impression and evoked memories of your father, one of the greatest sons of India. Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose was an invaluable link with that generation which is now passing out of our lives.

Millions across the length and breadth of India had the highest regard and respect for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's widow and I would like you to know that we all share the burden of your grief. I convey to you and other members of your family my deepest condolences.

*with regard*

Yours sincerely

( PRANAB MUKHERJEE )

Prof. Dr. Anita Pfaff  
Augsburg  
GERMANY





Wer im Gedächtnis seiner Lieben lebt  
ist nicht tot, ist nur fern!  
Tot ist nur, wer vergessen wird.



Zum stillen Gedenken  
im Gebete  
an  
**Emilie Schenkl**

\* 26. 10. 1910

† 13. 3. 1996

O Herr gib ihr die ewige Ruhe!







00 01:23



SATISH LOOMBA, IAS

निजी सचिव  
वित्त राज्य मंत्री  
(बैंकिंग व बीमा)

भारत  
नई दिल्ली

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE  
(BANKING & INSURANCE)  
INDIA  
NEW DELHI

Amb has seen.  
22/3/96

FAX MESSAGE

22/03/1996

SATISH LOOMBA





AMBASSADOR OF INDIA

ADENAUERALLEE 262-264  
53113 BONN

TEL.: 54 05 11 3 + 54 05 11 4  
FAX: 54 05 15 4  
TELEX: 8869 301

CRASH

CRASH

CRASH

No. Bon/Amb/96- 78

March 13, 1996

From Indembassy Bonn

To Foreign New Delhi

FOREIGN SECRETARY FROM LAMBAH

REPEATED TO :

APS TO EAM  
JS (EW)  
JS (PMO)

Fax 301-1463  
Fax 301-4416  
Fax 301-6857

-----

Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose, widow of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and mother of Mrs. Anita Pfaff passed away last night. She was 85. Her 85 birthday was on December 26. The funeral plans are being worked out by the family. It is expected to take place on Monday March 18 at Stadtbergen.

*Satinder Lambah*  
( Satinder K. Lambah)

*S/C*

*D/C*  $\frac{DCM}{FSP}$   
 $\frac{FS(IEC)}$



(26)

CRASH CRASH

## OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

From: FOREIGN NEW DELHI

To: INDEMBASSY BONN

Ambassador from APS to EAM

Kindly pass the enclosed message of condolences from EAM to Prof.  
Dr. Anita Pfaff on the passing away of Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose. Grateful  
if this message may kindly be conveyed to Dr Anita Pfaff at the earliest.

*With regards.*

(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)  
Addl P.S. to EAM  
13 March 1996



विदेश मंत्री  
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
INDIA

13 March 1996

Dear Dr Platt,

I am deeply shocked by the news of the passing away of your mother Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose. My meeting with her and other members of your family in October last year left on me a lasting impression and evoked memories of your father, one of the greatest sons of India. Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose was an invaluable link with that generation which is now passing out of our lives.

Millions across the length and breadth of India had the highest regard and respect for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's widow and I would like you to know that we all share the burden of your grief. I convey to you and other members of your family my deepest condolences.

with regard

Yours sincerely,



( PRANAB MUKHERJEE )

Prof. Dr. Anna Platt  
Augsburg  
GERMANY





(28)  
AMBASSADOR OF INDIA

ADENAUERALLEE 262-264  
53113 BONN

TEL.: 54 05 11 3 + 54 05 11 4  
FAX: 54 05 15 4  
TELEX: 8869 301

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

Fax - 76

No. Bon/Amb/96-79

March 13, 1996

From Indembassy Bonn  
To Foreign New Delhi

APS to EAM

Fax No. 301-1463

From Satinder K. Lambah

---

Your message dated March 13. Condolence message of EAM  
conveyed to Dr. Anita Pfaff.

*Satinder K. Lambah*  
(Satinder K. Lambah)





29  
3  
AMBASSADOR OF INDIA

ADENAUERALLEE 262-264  
53113 BONN

TEL.: 54 05 11 3 + 54 05 11 4  
FAX: 54 05 15 4  
TELEX: 8869 301

13 March 1996

Dear Mrs. Pfaff,

It is with great sorrow that I have just learnt about the passing away of your revered mother. I had been privileged to spend an evening with her in October 1995. Her passing away will be mourned by the innumerable admirers of Netaji in India. I know that on occasions like this words are not enough. But I want you to know that your sorrow is being also shared by friends like Nina and me. Please convey my condolences to your husband Prof. Martin Pfaff and to your children.

Yours sincerely,

*Satinder K. Lambah*

(Satinder K. Lambah)

Frau Prof. Dr. Anita Pfaff  
Haldenweg 23  
86391 Stadtbergen



(30)

1  
2

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF SHRI DEBIPROSAD PAL, MINISTER OF  
STATE FOR FINANCE

16TH MARCH, 1996

0730 HRS. - ARRIVAL FRANKFURT BY LH 761  
WILL BE RECEIVED BY ACT. CONSUL GENERAL.

STAY AT HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL  
WILHEIM-LEUSCHNER-STRASSE 43  
60329 FRANKFURT AM MAIN  
TEL. 0049-69-26050  
FAX. 0049-69-252467

0930 HRS. - DEPARTURE FOR HEIDELBERG (SITE SEEING)

1300 HRS. - RETURN FROM HEIDELBERG AND LUNCH BY  
SHRI P.K. DONG, REGIONAL DIRECTOR,  
GOVT. OF INDIA TOURIST OFFICE,  
FRANKFURT

1630 HRS. - DEPARTURE FOR STAATSTHEATER DARMSTADT  
FOR 'INDISCHES FRÜHLINGSFEST' -  
A CULTURAL EVENING. DETAILS OF CULTURAL  
PROGRAMME GIVEN AT THE END OF THIS PROGRAMME.  
RETURN TO HOTEL, AS CONVENIENT

17TH MARCH, 1996

1000 HRS. TO 1200 HRS: - LOCAL SIGHT SEEING

1200 HRS. - LUNCH BY ACTING CONSUL GENERAL

1343 HRS. - DEPARTURE FOR AUGSBURG BY ICE 795  
AMBASSADOR WILL ACCOMPANY.

1643 HRS: - ARRIVAL AUBSBURG

7 PM  
STAY AT HOTEL STEIGENBERGER DREI MOHREN,  
MAXIMILIAN STRASSE 40,  
86150 AUGSBURG  
TEL. 0049-821-50360  
FAX. 0049-821-157864

18TH MARCH, 1996 '9-30'

1000 HRS. - CHURCH CEREMONY AT ST. OSWALD KIRCHE,  
AM KIRCHBERG, LEITERSHOFEN



2/2

1100 HRS. - PROCEED TO RISTORANTE CAVALLIUS,  
HERRGOTTSBERG 11, LEITERSHOFEN  
(TEL.0049-821-435390)

1511 HRS. - DEPARTURE FOR FRANKFURT BY ICE 792

1815 HRS. - ARRIVAL FRANKFURT .

STAY AT HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL  
WILHEIM-LEUSCHNER-STRASSE 43  
60329 FRANKFURT AM MAIN  
TEL.0049-69-26050  
FAX.0049-69-252467

1930 HRS. - DINNER BY MR. M.R. RAMESH, CHIEF  
MANAGER, STATE BANK OF INDIA,  
FRANKFURT

19TH MARCH, 1996

MORNING HRS. - PROGRAMME AS CONVENIENT

1130 HRS. - DEPARTURE FOR AIPOORT

1310 HRS. - DEPARTURE FRANKFURT BY LH 760

-----  
DETAILS OF THE CULTURAL PROGRAMME REFERRED TO IN THE  
PROGRAMME ON THE EVENING OF 16 MARCH.

1530 hrs	Reception/Geetanjali
1630 hrs	Sarangi and Bharat Natyam by Ustad Sultan Khan, Tabla: Sukhwinder Singh, dance Alarmel Valli
1830 hrs	break/dinner/fashion show/pantomime
1930 hrs	Flute by Hariprasad Chaurasia, tabla Anindo Chatterjee, dance Birju Maharaj
2130 hrs	break
2230 hrs	Sitar and Surbahar by Ustad Imrat Khan, tabla: Sukhwinder Singh, Odissi dance by Kelucharan Mohapatra.

.....



# SEND CONFIRMATION REPORT

DATE TIME: 14-03-24 17:40  
 LOCAL I.D.: +49 208 5405154  
 LOCAL NAME:

SEND YES

FROM	REMOTE STATION I.D.	J/S	START DATE TIME	DURATION	PAGES	COMMENTS
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	03		14-03-24 17:40	2'41"	2 / 2	49 OK
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0821-432531

32



AMBASSADOR OF INDIA

ADENAUERALLEE 262-264  
53113 BONN

TEL.: 54 05 11 3 + 54 05 11 4  
FAX: 54 05 15 4  
TELEX: 8869 301

14 March 1996

Dear Mrs. Pfaff,

I enclose a message addressed to you from the Prime Minister of India  
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

*With regards*

Yours sincerely,

*Satinder Lambah*

(Satinder K. Lambah)

Frau Prof. Dr. Anita Pfaff  
Haldenweg 23  
86391 Stadtbergen





सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री  
PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi  
March 13, 1996

Dear Professor Pfaff,

I have learnt with great sorrow the news of the passing away of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose. She was one of the persons who was closest to Netaji, and with her demise we have lost a link with history.

She espoused Netaji's noble cause as her own and firmly stood by him through all the vicissitudes of the sacred struggle for the liberation of his motherland.

Please accept my deepest condolences on this tragic loss.

Yours sincerely,

[P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Professor Anita Pfaff  
HALDENWEG 23  
86391-STADTBERGEN



301



प्रधान मंत्री  
PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi  
March 13, 1998

Dear Professor Staff,

I have learnt with great sorrow the news of the passing away of Mrs. Emilie Senechal-Boss. She was one of the persons who was closest to Netaji, and with her demise we have lost a link with history.

She espoused Netaji's noble cause as her own and truly stood by him through all the vicissitudes of his arduous struggle for the liberation of his Motherland.

Please accept my deepest condolences on this tragic loss.

Yours sincerely,

[P.V. Narayana Rao]

Professor Staff  
HALLENWEG 21  
68301-STADTBERG





$\frac{1}{5}$

35  
AMBASSADOR OF INDIA

ADENAUERALLEE 262-264  
53113 BONN

TEL.: 54 05 11 3 + 54 05 11 4  
FAX: 54 05 15 4  
TELEX: 8869 301

No.Bon./Amb/96-82

March 14, 1996  
Total pages- Five

To Foreign New Delhi  
From Indembassy, Bonn

Sh. S. Pal, JS (EW)  
From Ambassador

Fax 301-4416

Rpt Sh. DB Venkatesh Varma, APS to EAM Fax-301-1463

We have received information about the details of arrival of Minister of State for Finance to attend the funeral of the widow of Netaji. We are making necessary arrangements.

I enclose a message I have just received from Dr. Martin Pfoff, husband of Dr. Anita Pfaff.

Satinder K. Lambah  
(Satinder K. Lambah)



08/04 '00 03:13

Pg. 01



निजी सचिव  
वित्त राज्य मंत्री  
(बैंकिंग एवं बीमा)

भारत

नई दिल्ली

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE  
(BANKING & INSURANCE)  
INDIA  
NEW DELHI

AmS

FROM : SATISH LOOMBA, PS TO MOS FINANCE  
■■■■■ ON MINISTRY GOVT OF INDIA  
TO : MR. S.K. LAMBAH, AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,  
BONN, GERMANY

REFER YOUR FAX No.BON:AMB:96-78 DATED MARCH 14TH  
1996 AND OUR TALK ON PHONE (.) PROGRAMME OF  
MINISTER (DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL) AND SELF AS FOLLOWS  
(.)

DEL	FRANKFURT
DEP 0315	ARRIVAL 0730 LH-761, 16.3.96
FRANKFURT	DELHI
DEP 1310 19.3.1996	ARRIVAL 0125 LH-760 20.3.96

MAY KINDLY MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS (.)

(SATISH LOOMBA)



16-MAR-1996 16:06 FROM CNN NEW DELHI

TO

00492285405153

P.01/01

# ASHIS C. RAY

New Delhi

16 March, 1996.

H.E. Mr Satish Lambah  
Ambassador for India  
Bonn.

Dear Mr Lambah,

As you may have heard, my mother, Roma Ray is flying out to Germany tonight to be present at my grand-aunt's cremation. She will be the senior most relative of Emile Schenkl and the only one from India attending the funeral. My mother knew her aunt from 1948, when she accompanied my grand-father, Sarat Chandra Bose to Vienna, during which visit Emilie Schenkl was formally granted recognition as Netaji's wife. Thereafter, my mother lived in Vienna in the 1950s and enjoyed a close relationship with "Aunty" (as she was universally known in the family).

At the request of her brothers, sisters and cousins, my mother may wish to place a wreath near the body.

I have asked Dr Martin Pfaff to kindly receive my mother at Munich airport. In case, Dr Pfaff needs any assistance in this respect, I shall be grateful if the Indian Embassy could render the same.

Her flight schedule is as follows:

Delhi-Frankfurt LH 761 ARR 0730

Frankfurt-Munich LH122 ARR 1010.

Incidentally, earlier this week I urged the Director General of Doordarshan, K. S. Sarma to arrange coverage of the funeral for DD.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,





TELEPHONE : 54050  
TELEX : 8869301  
ELEGRAM : INDEMBASSY BONN  
TELE FAX-5405154  
5405153



भारतीय राजदूतावास  
बोन  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
ADENAUERALLEE 262-264  
5300 BONN 1

MOST IMMEDIATE

March 15, 1996  
Total pages- 1

To Ministry of Finance, New Delhi  
From Embassy of India, Bonn  
  
Shri Satish Loomba, Fax: 301-3607  
Special Asstt. to MOS (Finance)  
from Tanmaya Lal, Second Secretary

---

Faxed herewith is a draft of the message to be read out by Shri Debiprosad Pal, Minister of State for Finance at the funeral of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose.

2 The final version may kindly be faxed to us urgently for doing the German translation.

Regards,

(Tanmaya Lal)



Draft Message to be read out by Shri Debiprosad Pal, Minister of State for Finance  
at the Funeral ceremony for Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose  
at Leitershofen on 18th March 1996

Professor Pfaff, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been asked by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. P V Narasimha Rao, to represent the Government of India today at this sad occasion, as we gather here to bid our final farewell to Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose.

To us in India, the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose evokes deep respect, admiration and highest regard. All of us have been deeply saddened by the news of passing away of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose, who was an irreplaceable link with that generation. We share your sorrow.

May I read out the message of our Prime Minister which he wrote to Professor Pfaff. I quote "I have learnt with great sorrow the news of the passing away of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose. She was one of the persons who was closest to Netaji, and with her we have lost a link with history. She espoused Netaji's noble cause as her own and firmly stood by him through all the vicissitudes of the sacred struggle for the liberation of his motherland. Please accept my deepest condolences on this tragic loss."

This year we are observing the 50th anniversary of the famous march of the Indian National Army from Singapore to India. Also this year, nationwide functions are being held in India to mark the 100th birth-anniversary of Netaji. The Netaji Centenary Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of our Prime Minister. Professor Pfaff is one of the members of this Committee.

Last October our Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had visited Mrs Schenkl-Bose and other family members here in Germany and had left with lasting impressions and memories. He had, at that time, also discussed issues relating to the deliberations at the Centenary Committee.

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the government and the people of India, I would once again like to express our sadness at the demise of Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose and convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family members.

Thank you



(40)

URGENT Fax Transmission for H.E. the Ambassador, Mr. S.K. Lambah

Fax # 011-49-228-5405-154

To: H.E. the Ambassador, Mr. S.K. Lambah

From: Manik Malhotra, #2, Box 280, New York, N.Y. 10018-0280 (Tel./Fax: 201-865-2545)

Date: March 13, 1998

Total No. of Pages, incl. cover sheet: 1

Subject: Mrs. Emelie Schenkel-Bose

Kachhary,  
Dear Lambah Sahab,

Thank you for informing me about the passing away of Mrs. Schenkel-Bose. I am very grateful indeed for your gesture. I am trying to prepare a story on Mrs. Schenkel-Bose. Could I please have some additional information from you:

1. How and how old she die? Was she having any terminal ailment in her old age?
2. To my knowledge, Netaji's daughter, Dr. Anita Bose, is a lecturer at the Augsburg University. Would the Embassy know if she is still engaged in the profession?
3. Will you or anyone from the Embassy - calling on the surviving family to convey my condolences on behalf of the Indian Govt.?
4. Is Mrs. Schenkel-Bose going to be cremated or buried? When is the funeral going to take place? Will it be an 'official' event for the Embassy?
5. Since the person in question was related to a personality who was a player in India's struggle for independence, would you like to say a few words on the passing away of Mrs. Schenkel-Bose so that I could include your remarks in my story?

Even deadline constraints at this end and our time difference with India, as my story will also be syndicated, I need this information urgently. Can I please have it to be faxed to me by fax because I have already reserved space for this story.

I am very pleased to meet you at the IIB and that with you. If I can be of any help to you, do let me know.

Thank you, Kachhary, for your kind assistance. I look forward to your reply.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Manik Malhotra

Manik Malhotra



Prof. Dr. Martin Gaff

(41)

Haldenweg 23  
86391 Stadthagen

Tel. 0821-434812

Fax. 0821-432531

H.E.

14. March 1996

Shri S. Lambah

Ambassador of India  
to the F.R. of Germany  
Bonn

FAR Nr. 0228-5405154

Dear Shri Lambah,

My mother-in-law's funeral service will be held on Monday, 18<sup>th</sup> March 1996, at 10 AM, at the old Church "St. Oswald in Leiershofen" (part of Stadthagen, see extract from a map, enclosed), "am Kirchberg" (name of the street). [See ① → in the map]

After the funeral service, our guests are invited for lunch at the "Ristorante Cavallino, Herrgottsherg 11," also in Leiershofen (Tel. Nr. ~~0821~~ 0821-435390). [See ② → in the map]

We shall consider it an honour if you yourself, and the other distinguished government representatives from India, would be able to accept our invitation.

A complete map of Stadthagen (including Leiershofen) will be left for you at the Hotel 3 Mohren in Augsburg.



We shall arrange both for a professional photographer from the local paper and an expert taking video film pictures. Both are friends of our children, and both can be expected to comply exactly to the restrictions we plan to lay down so that the ceremonies are not being disturbed. We request your understanding for these measures.

Of course, you are free to bring your own photographer who may wish to take pictures before or after the ceremony. What we want to avoid, however, is a greater number of guests' persons' which cannot be controlled.

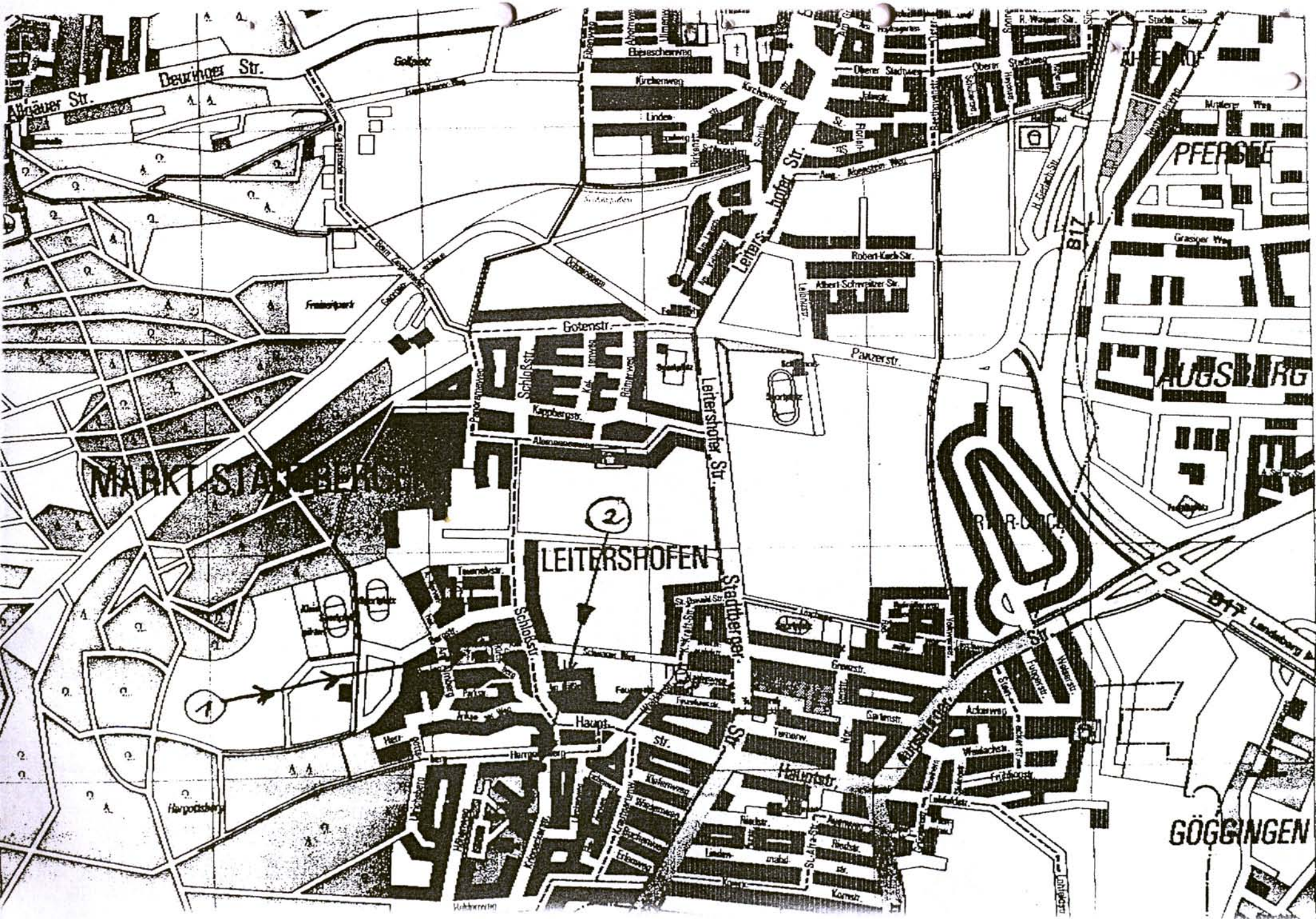
On the whole, it will not be a large gathering.

We plan to transfer the ashes to Vienna for burial in the family grave. On that occasion, press representatives and photographers are welcome. The latter ceremony will not take place before late April or early May, to allow Anita to recuperate from her operation more fully.

Best regards to you and also to Mrs. Lambert -- also from Anita and our children!

Sincerely  
Maxine Hoff









*Dulden muß der Mensch  
sein Scheiden aus der Welt  
Wie seine Ankunft.  
Shakespeare*

**Emilie Schenkl**

\* 26.12.1910 + 13.03.1996

lebt in unserer Erinnerung weiter.

Anita und Martin Pfaff, *Tochter und Schwiegersohn*  
Peter mit Nicolai, Thomas und Maya, *Enkel und Urenkel*  
Charlotte Pitteroff, *Schwester*

Im Namen aller Angehörigen

Der Gottesdienst findet am Montag, den 18. März 1996, um 10 Uhr, in der Kirche St. Oswald, am Kirchberg, Leitershofen und die Einsegnung anschließend auf dem benachbarten Friedhof statt.

Von Blumenspenden bitten wir abzusehen.



Man has to accept his departure  
from the world as his arrival.

Shakespeare

$\frac{2}{2}$

Emilie Schenkl  
\* 26.12.1910 + 13.03.1996  
lives further in our memories

Anita and Martin Pfaff, daughter and son-in-law Peter with Nicolai, Thomas  
and Maya, grand children and great grand children charlotte Pitteroff, sister

on behalf of all relatives

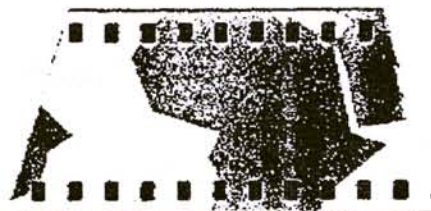
The church ceremony will be held on monday, 18 March 1996 at 1000 hours  
at St. Oswald Church, Am Kirchberg, Leitershofen and the funeral will be at  
the adjoining cemetery.

It is requested not to bring flowers.



To : Mr. Satindar K. Lamba, IFS.  
Hon. Ambassador  
Indian Embassy.

From: Mr. A. Sengupta.  
Editor, Deutsche Welle.



15.03.96

Respected Mr. Lamba,

I'm a journalist of Ananda Bazar Patrika, the largest selling vernacular daily in India. At present I'm working as an Editor in Deutsche Welle.

We carried Frau Schenkel's death news on the 1st day both in our newspaper & in the radio news. Yesterday I had a talk with Prof. Anita Pfaff over phone. She told me that you would attend the condolence meeting on Monday.

Last Oct. when Mr. Pranab Mukhopadhyaya came Germany to meet Frau Schenkel, I got the scope to cover the news both for our newspaper & for the radio news by virtue of his kind cooperation.

Monday I like to get your assistance for getting the report on the condolence meeting. If you kindly permit me I shall disturb you over phone that day. I'm not available these three days in my office. May I request you, if possible to give me a ring at my residence (02234/274112) today? If you're in a position to help me, pl let me know your Res. T. No. With regards A.S.

Thanking you,

ASHOK  
SENGUPTA

MAE. 15.96 1:01 49 221 3894777

DEUTSCHEWELLEKDELN ASIEN BENGAL 001 S01

IN

Ans 9c



CRASH

CRASH

TELEPHONE: 54050

TELEX: 8869301

TELEGRAM: INDEMBASSY BONN



Total Pgs-3 (97)  
भारतीय राजदूतावास  
बौन

EMBASSY OF INDIA

ADENAUERALLEE 262-264

5300 BONN 1

March 18, 1996

Joint Secretary(XP) from FS(IEC)

Repeated to: 1. JS(EW)

2. Sh.D.B.Venkatesh Verma  
Addl. P.S. to EAM

Attached herewith is a message read out by Minister of State for Finance (Banking & Insurance), Dr. Debiprosad Pal, who led the official delegation to the funeral ceremony of Mrs. Emilie Schenk1-Bose. at Leitershofen on March 18, 1996.

Regards,

D. Shaw  
(Debnath Shaw)  
FS(IEC)

→ Sh Verma



(48)

Message to be read out by Dr. Debiprosad Pal,  
Minister of State for Finance (Banking & Insurance)  
at the Funeral ceremony of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose  
at Leitershofen on 18th March 1996

Professor Pfaff, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been asked by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, to represent the Government of India today at this sad occasion, as we gather here to bid our final farewell to Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose.

To us in India, the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose evokes deep respect, admiration and highest regard. All of us have been deeply saddened by the news of passing away of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose, who was an irreplaceable link with that generation. Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose had inspired her husband Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in his great mission for the liberation of India and had assisted her husband in writing his great book "Indian Struggle" and his unfinished autobiography. Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose never stood in her husband's way in the great task to which the life of Netaji was dedicated. During the long years of her life, she lived in loneliness when Netaji with the Azad Hind Fauz (Army) marched ahead to achieve his objective. She, as a devoted wife, patiently bore that solitude with the strength and inspiration that she had from her husband. Her only ambition was to bring up their daughter Anita Bose and she lived to see to her satisfaction that their daughter was well placed in life. We share your sorrow on the death of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose.



May I read out the message of our Prime Minister which he wrote to Professor Pfaff. I quote "I have learnt with great sorrow the news of the passing away of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose. She was one of the persons who was closest to Netaji, and with her we have lost a link with history. She espoused Netaji's noble cause as her own and firmly stood by him through all the vicissitudes of the sacred struggle for the liberation of his motherland. Please accept my deepest condolences on this tragic loss."

This year we are observing the 50th anniversary of the famous march of the Indian National Army from Singapore to India. Also this year, nationwide functions are being held in India to mark the 100th birth-anniversary of Netaji. The Netaji Centenary Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of our Prime Minister. Professor Pfaff is one of the members of this Committee.

Last October our Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had visited Mrs Schenkl-Bose and other family members here in Germany and had left with lasting impressions and memories. He had, at that time, also discussed issues relating to the deliberations at the Centenary Committee.

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the government and the people of India, I would once again like to express our sadness at the demise of Mrs Emilie Schenkl-Bose and convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family members.

Thank you



\* \* \* SENDE-BERICHT \* \* \*

18 Mar. 90 12:20

Indian Embassy

49 228 5405153

DATUM	START	ZEIT
18 Mar.	12:18	2'04

PARTNER

G2/G3 SEITEN RESULT.

G3 03 OK



\* \* \* SENDE-BERICHT \* \* \*

18 Mar. 76 12:43

Indian Embassy

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DATUM	START	ZEIT	PARTNER	G2/G3	SEITEN	RESULT.
18 Mar.	12:41	2' 03	91 11-3782391	G3	03	OK



(50)

Die Botschaft gelesen von Herrn Dr. Dobiprosad Pal, Staatsminister der Finanzen (Banken und Versicherungen), zur Beisetzung von Frau Emilie Schenkl-Bose am 18. März 1996 in Leitershofen.

Professor Pfaff, meine Damen und Herrn,

Ich bin hier im Auftrag von S.E. Herrn Narasimharao, dem Premierminister der Republik Indien, als Vertreter der indischen Regierung, um zusammen mit allen, die hier zu diesem traurigen Anlaß versammelt sind, von Frau Emilie-Schenkl-Bose Abschied zu nehmen.

Für uns Inder, ruft der Name Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose größte Hochachtung, Bewunderung und Respekt. Das Verscheiden von Frau Emilie Schenkl-Bose, die ein unersetzliches Bindeglied zu dieser Generation war, hat uns alle tief betroffen. Frau Emilie Schenkl-Bose war immer eine Stütze und Anregung für ihren Mann, Netaji Chandra Bose bei seinem Einsatz für die Unabhängigkeit Indiens als Lebensaufgabe und hatte ihm bei Verfassung seines großen Werkes "Indian Struggle" und seiner unvollendeten Biographie geholfen. Sie hat sich nie der großen Aufgabe ihres Mannes entgegengestellt. Sie verbrachte lange Jahre ihres Lebens in Einsamkeit, als Netaji mit "Azad Hind Fauj" (Armee) marschierte, um Indien von fremder Herrschaft zu befreien. Als eine treue Ehefrau ertrug sie diese Einsamkeit mit großer Geduld und Charakterfestigkeit. Die Erziehung ihrer Tochter Anita Bose war ihr einziges Ziel im Leben, und sie hatte das Glück die Erfüllung dieser Aufgabe zu erleben. Wir teilen Ihren Schmerz bei Tod von Frau Emilie Schenkl-Bose.

Lassen Sie mich jetzt die Botschaft von unserem Premierminister an Prof. Pfaff vorlesen. Ich zitiere: "Mit großem Bedauern habe ich die Nachricht des Todes von Frau Emilie Schenkl-Bose zur Kenntnis genommen. Sie war eine der Personen, die Netaji am nächsten stand und mit ihr haben wir ein Bindeglied mit der Geschichte verloren. Sie griff für die noble Sache Netajis partei, als ob sie ihre eigene wäre, und stand ihm bei allen Schicksalschlägen während seiner Kampfes für die Freiheit seines Mutterlandes zur Seite. Bitte nehmen Sie mein aufrichtiges Beileid entgegen".

Dieses Jahr halten wir das 50 - jährige Jubiläum des berühmten Marsches der "Indian National Army" von Singapur nach Indien. Es werden auch verschiedene Veranstaltungen überall in Indien organisiert, um den 100. Geburtstag Netajis zu feiern. Zu diesem Zweck wurde ein Jubiläumskomitee, das "Netaji Centenary Committee", unter Vorsitz des Premierministers gebildet. Professor Pfaff ist ein Mitglied dieses Komitees



(5)

Letztes Jahr im Oktober besuchte unser Außenminister Herr P. N. Mukherjee Frau Emilie Schenk-Bose und andere Familienmitglieder und er trug dauerhafte Erinnerungen und Eindrücke mit sich nach Hause. Er hatte auch die Programme und Veranstaltungen des Jubiläumskomitees besprochen.

Meine Damen und Herren, Im Auftrag der indischen Regierung und des indischen Volkes möchte ich noch einmal unseren Schmerz zum Ausdruck bringen und den Familienmitgliedern unser aufrichtiges Beileid aussprechen. Vielen Dank.



# END COORDINATION REPORT

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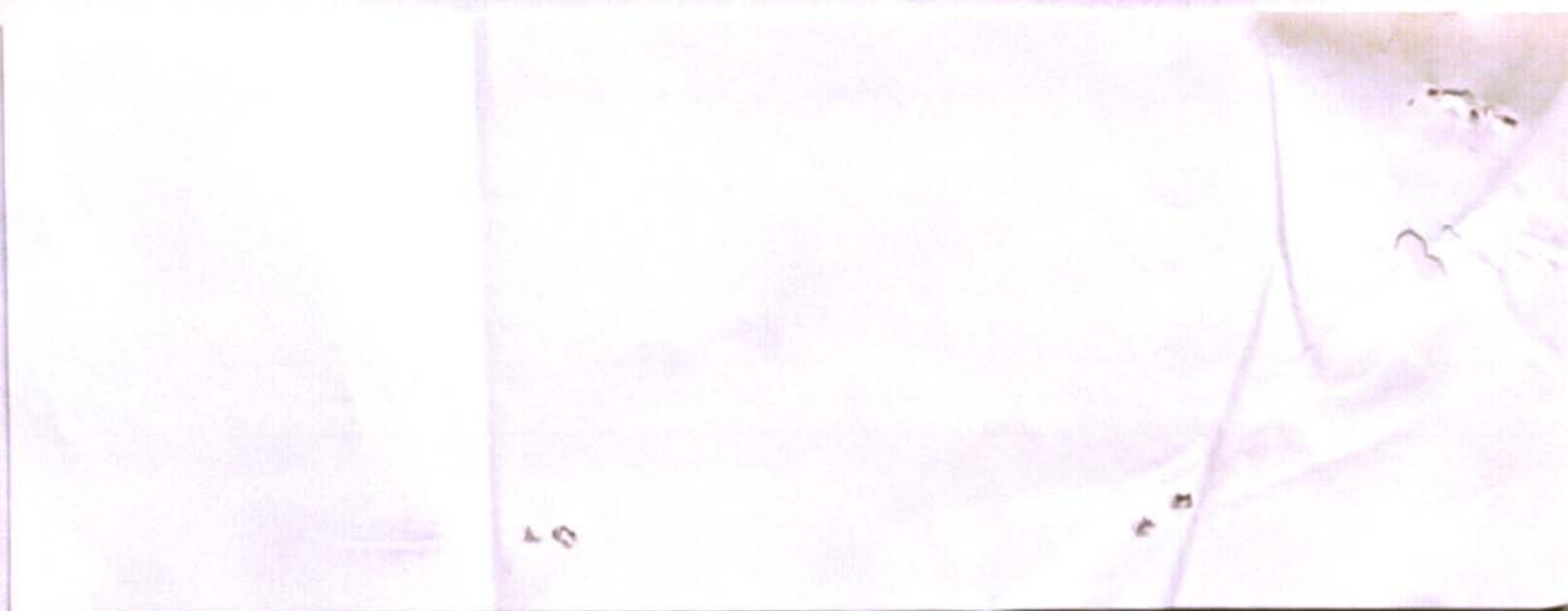
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Fax to be sent to:

1. Mr. Manik Mehta  
Fax 1-201-865-2545

2. Mr. A.K. Das,  
PTI, London  
Fax 44-181-572-4298

3. Mr. Ashoke Sengupta  
49-221-3894777  
in Germany

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The funeral service of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose, widow of Netaji was held on Monday, 18 March 1996 at 10.00 hours at the Old Church "St. Oswald" in Leitershofen. Mr. Debiprosad Pal, Minister of State for Finance, Government of India, accompanied by Satinder K. Lambah, Ambassador of India represented India at the funeral. In a brief speech at the funeral service Mr. Debiprosad Pal paid tributes to the late Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose and recounted the help and support extended by her to Netaji during the liberation struggle. He also laid a wreath on behalf of the Government and the people of India on the body of the late Mrs. Emilie Schenkl-Bose before the cremation.

Earlier on arrival the Indian delegation visited the residence of Prof. Anita Pfaff to offer condolence to the family on behalf of the Prime Minister, the Government and people of India.

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Germany

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